BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. VI. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1874. NO. 17

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, ...PROPRIETORS

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ...EDITOR
ROBERT P. TUTEN, ...PUBLISHER

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—The House of Representatives has passed finally, a bill to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th of May.

—It is intimated that the Republican State Convention will not be held until about the middle of August.

—A Kentucky paper says: "It is impossible in Kentucky to hang a man who has either money or respectable connections, and who has committed murder." Kentucky is a Democratic State.

—Dr. A. Nebinger, Chairman, has called upon the Democratic State Central Committee to meet in Philadelphia on the 4th prox., for the purpose of fixing anew the time for holding the State Convention.

—In Arkansas, on the 15 inst., Joseph Brooks, who claims to have been elected Governor in 1872, took the oath of office before Chief Justice McClure, and took forcible possession of the Governor's office, and ejected Gov. Baxter by force.

—Three brave Kentuckians recently rode up to an inoffensive man and shot him dead, having surprised him in a drunken sleep. They maintained in court that they thought it was a negro they were killing, and were thereupon acquitted. How natural!

—One fact developed by the recent discussions over the defeated Compulsory State Educational bill was, that in many places there are not school houses enough to educate all the children, if they were compelled to attend. This is a defect which ought to be remedied.

—The Boston *Post* among other Democratis papers, has presistently charged that the pavement contracts at Washington were corrupt and fraudulent. It now turns out that its resident correspondent in that city had a good-sized and not very clean finger in the pie. Do Parthian arrows hurt, *Post*?

—A lively contest over the President's late Civil Service Message is anticipated. There is, however, no reason why the matter may not be disposed of in a few minutes. Let the Civil Service Committee report an amendment to the Appropriation bill that no more money shall be appropriated for the purposes of the Commission, and then let Congress pass it without squabbling.

—Tammany, it appears, is actually becoming comparatively orderly and respectable. Recently it had an exciting election, and, passing strange to tell, there was not so much even as a knock-down, nor a solitary pistol drawn, nor a single shillalah brought into contact with a Democratic head. Perhaps the hope entertained by some of the ultimate reformation of Satan, may not be wholly fallacious, after all.

—President Grant last Wednesday sent to the Senate of the United States a message vetoing the Financial bill recently passed by Congress. The President states that the theory of the bill is a departure from the true principles of finance, and opposed to all his utterances in official communications to Congress on this subject of an irredeemable paper currency. As this question is of interest to everybody we give the message in full in another column of this paper.

—The list of Governors in the United States Senate now includes Messrs. Clayton, of Arkansas, Buckingham, of Connecticut, Oglesby, of Illinois, Morton, of Indiana, Harvey, of Kansas, Stevenson, of Kentucky, Hamlin and Morrill of Maine, Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Ramsey, of Minnesota, Alcorn, of Mississippi, Fenton, of New York, Anthony and Sprague, of Rhode Island, Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Boreman, of West Virginia. Governor Washburne will make the seventeenth.

—The deep, unconscious truth of this is strikingly effective. A leading Democratic politician of New York, in writing a letter of condolence to the widow of a deceased member of the Legislature of that State, the other day, said: "I cannot tell you how pained I was to hear that your husband had gone to heaven. We were bosom friends, but now we shall never meet again." Probably he was never guilty of uttering so much unquestionable veraciousness, in so few words, in all his life before—and most likely he will never be again.

THE SANBORN CONTRACT INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the circumstances attending the Sanborn contract, which has for some time been dragging its slow length along,—until many readers have become discouraged in wading through the lengthy published details of the examinations,—has, briefly stated, been successful in disclosing a remarkable forgetfulness on the part of those government officials who have been unfortunate enough to become complicated in the affair. Nobody, of course, would for a moment entertain the thought that the Secretary of the Treasury had any connection of a dishonest nature with the moiety contracts, but the burden of his duties has weighed heavily upon him, and he has had no time to confer upon the minor matters of his office which involve the loss of a comparitively few millions, and besides, he is a victim to the general epidemic of forgetfulness which seems to effect all the witnesses before the senatorial committee.

Every thing relative to the transaction seems to be hidden in deep and impenetrable mystery, and all responsibility is cast upon somebody who remains all the while conveniently invisible. Mr. Sanborn himself has been called, and has told his little story, and if we believe it there was nothing culpable, nothing but what was purely honest, in the whole matter. He tells us that he received fifty per cent. of the amount collected in certain instances where the government, without the services of himself, his spies and informers, would have received absolutely nothing, so the national treasury has really been benefited by the transaction.

Perhaps this statement is true, and the moiety contract was cogitated upon and produced by Messrs Butler, Sanborn and others in the interest of the country alone, and was the result of pure patriotism, but it will be very difficult to persuade the citizen of average capacity to adopt such a belief, and if such a view is ever taken of it, it will be by a posterity to whom distance lends enchantment which our nearness to the event renders us incapable of experiencing.

If no element of fraud enters into the contract why need the witnesses before the committee seek to veil and conceal the truth in equivocation and contradictory statements.

The admissions of Sanborn show that he has received something over two hundred and thirteen thousand dollars for his patriotic services, though out of this amount he claims that he has paid some fifty thousand dollars for legal services, and was compelled to keep a private secretary, whom he could retain only by a salary of two hundred dollars per month. This "private secretary" was an old staff officer of General Butler. Moreover, two assistants in Europe had to be paid for their onerous duties upon the business about forty thousand dollars more, and so many similar items of expenditure have been presented to him that Mr. Sanborn receives after all but a miserable pittance out of the hundreds of thousands for his patriotic and self-sacrificing services in collecting the deficits in the national revenue.

NEGRO SUBSERVIENCY.

Under the above caption the *Watchman* of last week expresses great sympathy for the negro voters not getting as many offices as they deserve at the hands of the Radicals. The *Watchman* certainly forgets the handsome vote our fellow townsmen gave to Charles Garner, Esq., last February. We consider it adding insult to injury to say that Charles has not been elected to fill an important office; yes, an office which furnishes emoluments, that a democrat was anxious to fill. We don't wish to be inquisitive but the *Watchman* will confer a favor, if it will inform us as to what lucrative office the Centre county democracy ever conferred upon an Irishman?

HORACE GREELEY'S estate will prove much more valuable than has been supposed. Instead of being worth but $25,000 or $30,000, as was thought a short time after his death, it probably represents a value of about $125,000—quite enough to render his daughters comfortable.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

The belligerent attitude of the opposing faction in Arkansas, leads to the apprehension that there may be serious trouble if not blood shed before the difficulties can be ajusted. The remote cause of the present state of affairs, which has arraigned parties against each other in hostile attitude, is due to a division in the Republican party of that State, which occurred in 1872. A portion of the party which is composed largely of colored voters, following the lead of the Cincinnati movement, nominated Joseph Brooks as their candidate for Governor, while the regulars nominated Elisha Baxter. A very exciting campaign followed and Baxter was declared elected, by something over three thousand majority, and entered upon the duties of his office in January 1873.

It was subsequently claimed that Baxter's election was secured by fraud, and about a year ago Brooks commenced an action in the Circuit Court for the office of Governor, and about the same time the Attorney General of the State entered a suit against acting Governor Baxter by a *quo warranto*, in the Supreme Court. The latter court subsequently decided that the courts of the State had no power over a contested election for the office of Governor, and it was generally regarded as settled, at least so far as any judicial proceedings were concerned. The returns had been opened by the Legislature, and Baxter was declared to be duly elected according to the forms of law. The matter was then apparently dropped until a few days ago, when Governor Baxter's Attorney called up the case in court, merely to have it disposed of and the proper entry made on the docket. An arrangement was then entered into between the counsel on both sides, that the demurrer should be agreed last week. But in the absence of Baxter's Counsel, on Monday of last week, the Attorney for Brooks stated to the court that it had been argued between himself and the counsel for Baxter, that the demurrer to the jurisdiction of the court should be submitted at that time, and it was so submitted.

On the following day when there were but few persons in court and neither of Baxter's lawyers present, the court announced its decission, overruling the demurrer, and there being no one present to act in behalf of Baxter and move an appeal or plead over, a judgment was entered in favor of Brooks. A writ was at once issued and placed in the hands of a sheriff, and that officer accompanied by an armed band and by Brooks, at once marched to the State House and demanded the keys of the several departments. These being refused, forcible possession was at once taken and guards placed in and around the building. Gov. Baxter refused to evacuate unless force was used, whereat some of Brooks' followers laid hold on him and led him out. He at once established his headquarters at St. John's College and reported the facts to the President of the United States. The President declined to interfere in the matter in favor of either of the claimants, and has instructed Capt. Rose, commanding the United States troops in that quarter, not to interfere except to preserve order and prevent bloodshed.

The presence of the United States troops has thus far prevented any aggressive movement by either party. The Western Union Telegraph office was at one time held possession of by Gov. Baxter, and no telegrams except his own and the Associated Press dispatches, were allowed to be transmitted. As soon as this came to the knowledge of President Grant, he sent orders to Capt. Rose directing him to see that official despatches of the Government, whether from the military or civil department, were sent without molestation by either of the contestants for the gubernatorial chair.

Reports are conflicting regarding the strength of the two parties. Some despatches announce large reinforcements for Baxter and that his success is only a question of time, while reports from other sources are to the effect that Brooks has the support of both the moral and material resources of the State and is sure of his position.

It is a deplorable condition of affairs and shows the unsettled condition of things in that section of the South. That frauds were practiced in the election, there is no doubt, and it may be that Baxter's election was not legal, but he has held the office going on two years, and we are not aware that any special fault has been found with his administration of affairs, and it certainly was in the interest of good order for him to hold the position until the matter could be fairly settled by the courts or another election should be held.

The latest reports indicate that both parties are receiving reinforcements and it remains to be seen whether or not the imbroglio which begun very much like a farce, shall end in tragedy.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court met on Monday at 2 oclock P. M. His honor Judge Orvis on the bench as President Judge, assisted by the associates Love and Dopp. Twenty grand jurors answered to their names, after which B. O. Deininger, Esq. of Millheim, was appointed foreman. Judge Orvis charged the grand jury very briefly, in fact its chief merit was its remarkable brevity, it was about as lengthy as one of President Grant's speeches. He said that the first indictment was for murder, that all killing was unlawful and supposed to be malicious until otherwise proven. Second—Larceny was the fellonious taking of goods. Assault is the least touch one to another. Selling liquor without license is a misdemeanor and if the evidence supports the charges it is the duty of the grand jury to return a true bill. He instructed the grand jury that it required twelve of their members to find a true bill, that it was not necessary for them to examine all the witnesses when the testimony of one or more witnesses satisfied them that there was cause of action, but before they could ignore a bill it was their duty to examine all the witnesses. James Furey was appointed Constable to wait on the grand jury. On motion of A. O. Furst, Esq., Seth H. Yocum was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Centre county. The constables of the several townships made their usual returns. All except Joseph Thompson of Snow Shoe, report that there were no law breakers in their respective bailiwicks. Mr. Thompson said that those he reported were already in court. The constables elect come forward and were qualified to serve the ensuing year. Mr Blanchard on behalf of the Bald Eagle Valley Rail Road Company asked the court to grant a rule on the supervisors of Liberty township requiring them to come into court and show cause why a certain road in Liberty township should not be vacated or moved to some other locality. The allegation is that said road infringes on the property and rights of the company, that it was laid out and confirmed by the court without further notice to all parties interested. The rule was granted returnable at next court with instructions that six notices of the fact must be posted up in as many of the most public places in Liberty township at least thirty days before court. A petition was presented asking for a road in the Seven Mountains in Potter township to run from Foust's tavern to Underwood's sawmill.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

MONDAY.

SENATE.—The Senate took up the calender of bills on first reading, and read about thirty; it also disposed of all the bills on second reading, including the Geological Survey; but the bill to fix judges' salaries was postponed until the amendments offered to it can be printed. Mr. McClure offered several amendments increasing the salary of Supreme Judges to $8,000; Philadelphia judges to $7,000, inclucing Orphan's Court judges; and the other judges to $5,000, including the Orphan's Court judge in Allegheny, to $4,000, and Associate judges eight dollars a day.

HOUSE.—The House held a session from 3 to 5 this afternoon but nothing of importance was accomplished.

TUESDAY.

SENATE.—The following bills passed finally. An act relative to the transfer of loans of the Commonwealth and the city of Philadelphia; Amending the Fish and Game laws; Granting the acquisition of certain land of the United States for erecting light-houses; Requiring reports heretofore made to the Auditor General to be made to the Secretary of Internal Affairs; Making an appropriation to the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg; Preventing the defiling of ice on ponds, streams, &c., owned or leased for the production of ice. The afternoon session was occupied on the bill taxing corporations. It passed second reading. Senator Rutan stated that the bill had been prepared by the Attorney General, and was satisfactory to the leading operations on whom the burden of the tax was imposed. The new Constitution wiped out one million four hundred thousand dollars of the revenue received last year from corporations, and it was necessary to provide for the amount of revenue, either from the taxation of corporations or real estate, and unless Senators were prepared to tax real estate, they must accept this bill.

HOUSE.—The house resumed consideration of bills on third reading, and passed the following finally: An act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, places of public worship and places of burial not held for profit. An act authorizing cities and boroughs to purchase corporation rights of gas, water and fire companies. An act to prevent corrupt and improper attempts to influence public officers. A further supplement to the Militia act. The following bills were defeated: The act levying taxes for State roads in boroughs and townships; the act regulating the inspection of salted fish. The act perfecting titles to real estate under sales made by executors, occupied the entire afternoon session, and was lost.

WEDNESDAY.

SENATE.—The following House bills passed finally, and go to the Gonernor for approval. Relative to appeals from judgments of Aldermen and Notaries Public. Regulating the taxation of corporations. Joint resolution paying $1,625 for the expense of the Dimmick investigation. The following bills passed finally, and were sent to the House. Repealing the act vacating certain streets in Port Perr. Regulating damages pending a writ of error and the costs accruing thereon. Authorizing the letters-patent to certain corporations. Authorizing the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth to administer oaths or affirmatives.

HOUSE.—The House spent the entire day, both sessions, in discussing the bill to so amend the Local Option law as to authorize brewers and distillers to sell at retail in their respective counties. When the House met, in the morning, it was crowded in every part, the crusaders from Pittsburg being present in force, and a large crowd to look at them. The bill came up as the first business in order, and its friends were willing, awed apparently, by the demonstration, to postpone it for the present, but its opponents were not wise enough to profit by the willingness thus shown. Mr. Toner, of Westmoreland, moved to postpone for the present The effect of the motion would have been to take the bill off the orders, and to put it beyond the mere majority for some time to come. The opponents of the bill, however, had an idea that they could kill it, and they voted in a body against the motion to postpone, so as to bring the bill up on its merits. The vote resulted yeas 55, nays 58, some shrewd friends of the bill voting with its opponents against postponement. This was the blunder of the day. The friends immediately rallied their forces, and succeeded in voting down all motions to amend or recommit. The first vote taken, on a motion to recommit, resulted yeas 56, nays 57, showing a clear majority for the bill, which was maintained throughout. After five hours of debate and struggling, the bill passed first reading—yeas 55, nays 37.

THURSDAY.

SENATE.—Mr. Dill read in place a bill authorizing the payment of newspapers that published the new Constitution without the proper order. The following bills passed finally. An act for the protection of fish. An act to provide for the review by the Supreme Court of certain criminal courts. An act authorizing counties, cities, &c., to enter into contracts with railroad companies which enter their limits, whereby they may relocate, change or elevate their roads. The Democratic Senators again refused to confirm the judicial appointment. The Judges' Salary bill was under consideration on second reading. In the afternoon session, the Governor renominated all the Judges rejected, and also Henry Hice, Esq., for Beaver county. Mr. McClure read in place a bill for the publication of the acts of the Assembly. The Senator resumed consideration of the Judges' Salary bill, as amended. The bill passed second reading. It gives the Supreme Court Judges seven thousand dollars; Judges of District and Common Pleas Courts in Philadelphia and Allegheny five thousand dollars; the President Judge of Dauphin county, five thousand dollars; Judges of Orphans Courts now or hereafter established, the same as the Common Pleas Judges in their respective counties.

HOUSE.—The House reconsidered the vote on House bill No. 182, and, after considerable debate, passed the same. It was relative to limitations to actions. It was charged that the bill was general in form, but intended to cover a special case in the Hazleton coal regions. The bill passed. The afternoon session was occupied principally by the reading of a bill, of fifty-seven sections, regulating cities. A motion to suspend the rules and pass a resolution of thanks to President Grant for his veto of the inflation bill, failed of the necessary two-thirds majority. At five o'clock the House got very noisy, Mr. Josephus in the chair. Members indulged in flinging packages from one side of the hall to the other in a disgraceful manner, when Mr. Stranahan got in a motion to adjourn.

FRIDAY.

SENATE.—The Judiciary Salary bill was reconsidered, and occupied nearly all the morning session, with attempts to amend, but was finally passed without change—yeas 19, nays 9. The following bills were read in place. Mr. White, To authorize the Councils of boroughs to regulate the collection of taxes. Mr. Dill, To facilitate the transfers of stocks and loans.

HOUSE.—Mr. Newmyer presented the memorial of the Allegheny County Medical Society, praying for a State Board of Health. Messrs Young and Christy presented petitions against the repeal of Local Option. Mr. Christy read in place a bill authorizing the managers of hospitals to collect expenses from poor districts for caring for and burying pauper patients. The supplement to the act relating to the State Treasurer and Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed finally.

STATE ITEMS.

—Philadelphia is to make artificial butter.

—Eastern Pennsylvania is overrun with gypsies.

—The fat men of Scranton are to have a ball soon.

—A mean thief robbed the Sabbath school mite-box of the Baptist church, Williamsport.

—There are fifteen sawmills and five flouring mills in Jackson township, Huntingdon county.

—The movement among workingmen of Reading in favor of weekly payments of wages, seems to be gaining strength.

—Henry Linkey, an old citizen of Lancaster, fell sick, and said he preferred death to medicine. He was accommodated.

—Col. Harry H. Davis, United States Consul at Cardiff, Wales, is visiting friends in this State, after an absence of five years.

—A new kind of horse disease has appeared in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, and many animals have been prostrated by it.

—Mr. Edwin Baker, formerly Treasurer of Chester county, has been missing since the 1st inst. There is no cause known for his absenting himself.

—A mill site, piling grounds and between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 feet of logs, in Williamsport, were sold on Monday to Peter Herdic, for $135,000.

—One firm in Reading, employing fifty hands, manufacture 24,000 wool hats a year, consuming 200,000 pounds of wool, $50,000 worth of trimmings, and 700 tons of coal.

—Guss, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, has been convicted of libel, and sentenced to pay a fine of $150 and be imprisoned for forty days in the county jail. Guss is disgusted.

—The coal miners of Schuylkill county have voted almost unanimously to give the proceeds of one day's labor to the fund for establishing a miner's hospital in that county.

—H. L. Ebson, of Parryville, Carbon county, has a daughter who at the time of her birth weighed only three and one-half pounds. The infant is living and is perfectly healthy.

—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Good Templars, will hold its twenty-first annual session in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the 9th of June.

—Philadelphia will probably be selected as the place for holding the next State Fair. Suffolk Park, the *Press* thinks, will in all likelihood be chosen as the site for holding the exhibition.

—A man named H. Crane, while drilling on a well in Clarion county last week, was killed by the drill rope slipping from the walking-beam and the clevis and tools striking him on the head.

—Dr. Ely Perry, a well known and highly respected physician, died in Lock Haven on the 18th inst., in his seventieth year. He at one time held a professorship in the Dental College at Philadelphia.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Pennypacker, one of the oldest women of Chester county, died in Schuylkill township, on Sunday last, in her ninety-fifth year. She was the grandmother of Gen. Galusha A. Pennypacker.

—A band of negro minstrels put up at a Bucks county hotel, the other night, and left early in the morning. The chamber-maid then discovered that they had carried off all the sheets and pillow-slips, towels and other light articles in the rooms they had occupied.

—One day last week J. & V. E. Piollet, of Wysauking, Bradford county, sold fourteen head of fat cattle, the combined live weight of which was twenty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-five pounds, or an average of over eighteen hundred and forty-one pounds each.

—Yesterday, says the Tidioute *Journal* of the 18th a gentleman counted eighty-four rafts on their way down the river, and up to noon to-day fifty-five had passed this place. It seems as though money ought to be easier after such an amount of lumber was thrown on the market and sold.

—Joseph Bryan, an outlaw, living on Plunket's creek, Lycoming county, shot at a farmer named Rispeam, the other day, the ball passing through the latter's hat. Bryan was stealing from the farmer's barn when he did the shooting. Information was made against him, but the constable was afraid to arrest the ruffian, who is a terror to the entire community.

—The Titusville *Herald* says: Millerstown will celebrate the resurrection from her ashes by a grand benefit ball on the 22d, to be given by J. H. Sink, in the new hotel erected for him since the fire. The building is a marvel of enterprise, which only the Pennsylvania oil region could behold without amazement. It is 48 by 70, and three stories high. The furniture has all been brought from Pittsburgh, and when it is said the that the house is to accommodate the producers at the front it is unnecessary to add, that the appointments are made on the most liberal scale. Twenty-two days to build and equip a hotel—we challenge the world at large to beat that.

THE fifty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of Independent Order of Odd Fellows was celebrated in Boston last Sunday, April 26th, by a children's festival in Odd Fellows Hall, consisting of dancing and other amusements. On Monday evening April 27th there was a literary and musical entertainment for the members of the order.

—The story that General Schenck came home to be married is reported with much variety of detail. The lady is a handsome widow, prominent in New York fashionable society, who is a relative of the royal family of Holland, and has lived much in Europe. Her husband was a rich and snuffy old New Yorker, who died several years ago, leaving her very wealthy and, it now seems, not inconsolable.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, April 29, 1874.

Poetry.

A WOMAN'S LOVE-DREAM.

BY NETTIE POWER HOUSTON.

We all have waking visions—I have mine
And being young and fanciful, and fair,
I sometimes dream of love.
And sitting all alone, and musing still,
While yet the firelight flickers dim,
I ask myself, if I should learn to love,
If my still heart would wake to life,
How would I love, and how would I be loved,
For I am weary of idolatry.
My soul is faint within me while I think
Of all the fierce, strong passion
I have seen and known, resistless in its might
As some rock-cleaving stream.
I would be loved in calmness—
Trusted, and not feared.
He whom I loved should be my king,
And not my slave.
I do not ask that he be proud and cold,
But calm, and grave, and very strong—
A king like Saul, among the sons of men.
And kinglier o'er himself.
He must not tremble at my slightest frown,
Nor shudder if another meet my eye;
Nor must he, like a vassal, crave my smile—
Glad in the dust before my feet to lie—
For I am weary of servility.
I would not rule, nor yet would I be ruled;
I scorn the tyrant as I scorn his slave,
There is a love of sweet equality,
The love God gave and smiled upon;
For it was very good.
He whom I love must be my king,
But I must be his queen;
And he should yield me, as my tribute due,
The reverence I had earned.
Not only by my womanhood, but by all gentleness,
Long suffering, the patient sweetness
Only love can teach;
For looking on me he should feel and know
That peace and rest which follow after toil;
In me his heart should in such safety trust
That he should have no need of spoil."
I do not ask for him the world's applause,
The blaze of heraldry, the pomp of fame;
His deeds the annals of a nation's pride,
His name upon the lips of men;
But I must feel his power—
Must know he could be what earth's heroes are—
I could not love him were he not great.
His hand must be both safe and strong,
A hand to shield, to trust, to lay my own within,
To stake my life upon;
A hand that might have fought with Hercules,
Yet would not harm the worm in his path.
For tho' the heart of woman loveth oft
A thing she doth unwillingly despise.
It is a pitiful, imperfect love that hath not
For its corner-stone the rock of Faith.
His heart must be most tender and most true,
A heart that loves, and pities, and befriends
Earth's suffering children, whether high,
Or yet among the lowly and the poor,
And he must love me perfectly.
If from the first fruits of my heart's fair wealth
I bring an offering for a love-crown made,
He must not mock me with a paltry love,
Nor stoop to cheat my soul.
If I should ever meet this man,
This king I only dream, and never see,
Then could I sit most meekly at his feet—
A very child before his goodness and his power;
And he stooped to kiss my shining hair,
Or smooth its clusters from their clinging rest,
A sweet unspoken language in his touch
Would lift my dark eyes to the dark of his:
And, as in fair Judea, when the world was young,
Sarah with reverence said to Abraham,
My lips shall call him "Lord."

A POETIC SEER.

Mother Shripton, whose oracle was first pronounced in 1448, is often quoted as evidence of the seer's power to forstell events. This old prophecy read

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe;
Around the world man's thoughts shall fly
In the twinkle of an eye.
Waters shall yet more wonders do;
How strange! but yet they shall be true
The world upsided down shall be,
And gold be found at the root of a tree.
Through hills man shall ride.
And no horse, or ass, be at his side;
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk;
In the air men shall be seen
In white, in black, in green;
Iron on the water shall float;
Good shall be found, an shown
In lands not now known;
England shall at last admit a Jew,
And fire and water shall wonders do.
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Our Story Teller.

GENTLE WOMAN ROUSED.

A Story of the Temperance Movement.

'I think such action is unlady-like, unwomanly, and altogether wrong,' said Mrs. Elliott warmly. 'The idea of woman marching in bands through the streets, followed by a rabble of rude men and boys—the idea of refined ladies forcing their way into some filthy bar room, full of obscene, guzzling, ill-omened looking loafers, and kneeling on the tobacco-stained floor in audible prayer. Must woman unsex herself and brave the most disgusting phase of publicity? Must the pearls of religious feeling, even in the most sacred form of prayer, be cast before the swine that infest these low dens?'

The speaker was a young and very pretty lady, who had lived in our town about a year. Her husband was a Western man, one who had grown up in our young city. He was well connected, of recognized ability as a lawyer, and with a future before him of the fairest promise. It had occasionally been whispered that he drank rather freely, but no one had ever seen him the worse for it. Of late he spent his evenings out more frequently, excusing his absence by saying that there were parties that could be seen in the way of business better at night than during the day.

Mrs. Judge Ashman, another intimate friend, was with us. Her only immediate response to Mrs. Elliott's words was a deep sigh. At last she said:

'The evil grows so desperate I can scarcely wonder at any effort to counteract it, though I must say with you that I can scarcely understand this one. I do not see how a lady can go to such places as you describe, I suppose, only too truly. But the trouble is, the worst mischief is not done at these 'dens.' Many of our drinking saloons are elegant in all their appointments, and are frequented by gentlemen.

'No matter,' answered Mrs. Elliott, almost hotly; 'womanly delicacy forbids that she should go to such a place. They are frequented by rogues and gamblers also, who differ from the ragged loafers only in being better dressed. In each case she is liable to insult, and to see and hear things which, to a pure, refined woman, are worse than blows. I'd rather meet the coarse brutality of the 'dens' than the contemptuous leers and mocking smiles of the gilded saloons.'

The early shadows of the coming winter evening seen after warned Mrs. Ashman that she must be on her way homeward. At Mrs. Elliott's request I remained to tea.

Her husband came in at the usual hour. I do not wonder she half idolized the handsome dark-eyed man, with his free and easy Western bearing refined by Eastern culture. After the meal was over he immediately excused himself.

'Must you go out again this evening, Vinton?' asked his wife pleadingly.

'Indeed I must, Nellie, It's court week, you know. There are many lawyers in town, and I have much on hand.'

I heard her kiss him affectionately at the door as he departed and thought it must be a stress of business, indeed, that would take a man from such a wife; but surely that kiss would be protection against every evil spell.

I did not offer to stay later than ten, for by so doing I might betray somewhat of the anxiety and boding of ill that oppressed me. My sitting-room was opposite her parlor, where I knew she would watch and wait. After lighting the gas I did not draw the curtains, but sat down with my knitting where she could see me, and so practically watched and waited with her.

When from a city steeple eleven was tolled, my neighbor grew restless. When with solemn, measured stroke midnight was announced, I heard her side door open and her quick steps on the gravel. I met her at the door.

'Dear Mrs. M——,' she exclaimed, breathlessly, 'how good of you to be up! I half believe you have been watching with me. Vinton has not come home yet. What does it mean? He never stayed out so late before.'

She was shivering with cold, but it was the chill of fear. I put my arms around her and said:

'Let us hope for the best, my dear.'

'If you wish, I will come and stay with you.'

'Please do,' she half sobbed, and then hastened back, as if unwilling to be absent from her post a moment. I was soon at her side, and with her hand (which trembled and fluttered like a frightened bird) in mine, we sat silently through another long hour. Finally the door-bell rang. She flew to open it.

Her husband stumbled in, and would have fallen had she not caught him. It was a pitiable sight to see him leaning upon and clinging to her frail and trembling form, as if she were a lamp-post. As the light streamed through the door, I caught a glimpse of the glitter of a policeman's star, and then heard his gruff voice:

'Glad you're up, madam. He needs looking after, sure enough. If it hadn't been for me, he might have met a foul death, for I found him in the gutter this raw night.'

True enough, he was reeking with the filth of the street, and besmearing the delicate fabric of the wife's dress as he clung to her; but that wife would soon be in agony over deeper, more loathsome stains.

'It's a lie!' hiccoughed her husband in tones so different from his usual clear, manly voice. 'Twas in a feather bed.

'Oh God! what's the matter with him?' gasped the wife.

'Well, ma'am, you are innocent,' said the policeman in a not unkindly tone. 'I'm sorry for you, but do you really mean to say that you don't know he's drunk? I'll stay a bit and help you with him if you wish.'

At the word 'drunk' she tottered a moment, as if she would fall, then, by a great effort recovering herself, said hoarsely:

'No, no; go away, I will take care of him. Stay; let me thank you for bringing him home, but in the name of mercy don't tell any one what you have seen.'

The man made no promise, as he departed and I shut the door.

'Mrs. M——, I am even sorry you are here. I would hide this from all the world. Would that I could hide it from heaven. But I know I can trust you. What shall I do with him?'

This horrid, unexpected scene at the door left found us both too bewildered to act, and for a moment longer we looked helplessly at each other.

Then her husband muttered, 'What's the use standing here?' and staggered into the parlor.

Near the door stood a dainty little table with Mrs. Elliott's bridal wreath and bouquet upon it, encased in a glass cover. He stumbled against this and fell with it crashing to the floor. The warmth of the room with the excess of liquor that he had drank now produced nausea, and sickening to behold, the flowers that had crowned his bride's brow were now fouled literally, even as his action had stained her fair, pure name.

It was awful—it was horrible, even to me, beyond the power of words to express—to see that prond, refined gentleman groveling helplessly, like a vile beast in his own filth, in that sweet little parlor, that dainty casket of his priceless jewel. But what must it have been to his wife?

As soon as she could, she took his head in her lap, and said in low, firm voice:

'Vinton, how did it happen? Tell me all.'

'Nothing much's happened,' he hiccaughed. 'Met some friends at Harry Hill's—took little too much—that's all.'

'Harry Hill's, Harry Hill's,' she muttered, as if some new light was dawning upon her.

She got him to bed, and he fell into a heavy stupor. As she returned to me in the dinning-room, where there was a fire, I said:

'I will not leave you to-night.'

She thanked me by a silent pressure of my hand, and we sat down to watch together as before, but with the awful certainty of evil instead of its expectation. At last she said suddenly:

Where is this Harry Hill's?'

I told her.

Morning came, after a seeming age. We had cleansed and righted the parlor as well as we could. The cook got breakfast as usual, and was told that her master was sick. I tried to anticipate Mrs. Elliott in obtaining the morning paper from the newsboy, but she was too quick for me. With dilating eyes she scanned the columns, then, with a cry of anguish, dropped the paper.

'Oh, leave it alone!' I cried. 'You 've had more than you can endure now.'

'I am not a child!' she answered, almost fiercely. 'I intend to know and face the worst of this matter,' and with a white, stern face she read every word, and then sat for a few moments with the old thoughtful contraction of brow. Suddenly she started up with a look of fixed purpose and said:

'Come with me.'

'Where?'

'To Mrs. Judge Ashman's.

The judge's family was just sitting down to breakfast when we arrieved.

'Why Mrs. Elliott, and Mrs. M——, too!' exclaimed that good lady, in unfeigned surprise. 'What is the matter? Surely, this is not a social call.'

'No,' said Mrs. Elliot impetuously, 'it is not. Mrs. Ashman, I take back all I said about ladies going to liquor saloons, in order to break them up if they can. I am going to Harry Hill's to-day, if I go alone. He about the same as murdered my husband last night,' and she briefly told her story. 'I am going there this very morning,' she continued. 'He must resist a wife's prayers and wife's curses if he sells my husband one drop more. Will you go with me?'

The judge joined us from the dinning-room, and remonstrated:

'Really, Mrs. Elliott, I greatly sympathize with you, but I hope you will do nothing rash. You will only expose yourself to insult, and accomplish nothing. Perhaps you may obtain some legal redress.'

With a dignity and impressiveness which even he had never possessed upon the bench, the aroused wife silenced him with a gesture.

'You are not equal to this matter, Judge Ashman,' she said, 'nor are your legal forms. During the past night I have seen my own grave open, and in it buried life, youth, happiness. What is far worse, I have seen the yawning grave of my husband, and I know it to be the mouth of hell. And do you ask me to go to law about such matters? Harry Hill and his kind are digging these graves. I never realized it before. Surely he does not. Unless he is a fiend, he will case the vile traffic when I tell him the truth. I tell you I will go, if I go alone!'

'George,' cried Mrs. Ashman, in a voice of anguish, 'how often has your own son been drunk at that same Harry Hill's?'

The judge turned pale and abruptly left the room.

'You shall not go alone,' continued Mrs. Ashman, sobbing on Mrs. Elliott's shoulder; 'a score of woman that I know of, smitten by this terrible curse, will go with you, if you will lead the way. Some are rich and some are poor, but we all have common ground in this matter. I will send them word.'

I shall never forget the group that we found assembled in the Judge's parlor. There were young faces present besides that of Mrs. Elliott. But all were pale and lined with care—all were solemn with an earnest purpose, and touched with the pathos of suffering.

We knelt, but the prayer was silent. There were sobs and groans and involuntary cries.

At last we sallied forth, pale, but as determined a little phalanx as ever assaulted a death-swept breach. It was sleeting, but we carried no umbrellas. This was not a pleasure excursion. We marched as soldiers do.

Our appearance upon the street soon attracted attention. People spoke hurriedly and excitedly together.

'By thunder, it's broke out here!' I heard one man exclaim. 'Where will they strike first?'

'Harry Hill's, as you live,' was answered, 'for that's Vint. Elliott's wife a leadin'.'

The news spread fast, and soon we had an ample but nondescript following. Still the crowd was respectful. The worst man who had caught a glimpse of Mr. Elliott's face could not have been otherwise.

By turning a corner we came suddenly upon the entrance of Hill's saloon. There was a hustle within as if they would lock the door against us, but we were too prompt for them, and entered. The crowd thronged in after us, and with those already there, filled the place completely.

Mrs. Elliott advanced at once to the bar, and we grouped ourselves around her, and such a group as had never been seen in our city before.

'What does this mean?' asked Mr. Hill, appearing from a inner room with a face on which surprise and anger contended for the mastery. He was a florid, low-browed, thick-set man, showily dressed, and with a hard sinister eye. After one glance at him, I hoped little from Mrs. Elliott's appeal I turned to look at the crowd for a moment in order to see on whose side their sympathy would assert itself, but the expression at this time was mainly one of eager curiosity and excitement. But imagine my unmeasured surprise when I saw a side door open and Vintou Elliott appear overlooking the scene; with a white, appalled face. But all were too intent on the scene before them to note his entrance, for with a voice that trembled, yet with dignity, Mrs. Elliott had commenced speaking.

'Mr. Hill, you have the form and semblance of a man, and we give you the credit of possessing the heart of one. You cannot realize the results of your traffic as we poor women can whose homes you are destroying, whose hearts you are breaking. What is life to us if our fathers, our brothers, our sons, our *husbands* (oh how her voice thrilled at that word) go down into the darkness and infamy of a drunkard's grave! Can you not see that such life would be to us but living death and prolonged angony? And yet not for ourselves are we pleading, but for those whom you are destroying, perhaps we may find a heaven hereafter, but they cannot. You poison body and soul at once. We are desperate in view of the peril of those we love. Yesterday there was not, in all the city, a more proud and happy woman than I! happy in my home! happy in my husband! happy in my hopes for the future! proud of his rich promise and good name! But now my heart is breaking; oh how it has ached since you sent him staggering to me long past midnight! What but rum could have so changed my noble, manly husband! Yesterday all honored him. To-day, the finger of the town will be pointed at him. Oh! believe me, sir, a few dollars can not pay you for inflicting all this shame and misery. I beseech you, sir, promise me that you will never sell another drop of the accursed poison.'

There was a momentary and deathlike silence, and then Hill, with difficulty, found his brazed voice.

'Now look here, madam,' he began, 'I've go my rights as well as you and other people. This is my business. You've no right here interfering with it. These are my premises. You've no right here without my consent. You all make yourselves liable to indictment for tresspass. Besides, it a'n't the right thing for ladies to go tramping through the streets followed by a rabble, and meddling with things that don't concern them. It isn't lady-like. It's fanat—'

'Hush! in a word answer me!' cried Mrs. Elliott, in a voice that went to every heart like an arrow. 'Will you not promise me never to sell my husband another glass of liquor?'

'No,' shouted Hill, 'nor any other woman's husband. I will promise to sell to all who will pay.'

There was a sudden hoarse murmuring on the part of the crowd, but in a moment it was hushed, for the insulted wife had knelt on the floor before the bar. We all dropped on our knees around her.

'O God,' she pleaded, in a voice that must have thrilled the very soul of the most hardened present, 'shall human love and human anguish plead before thee in vain? Art thou not a God of mercy, and yet cruelty is crushing us? Art thou not a God of justice, and yet we are being robbed of all that makes life endurable? Thou didst stop the mouth of lions. Here in our Christian land are human hearts more savage. Thou didst preserve in the furnace seven times heated. Beneath our church spires burns the more remorseless and destructive passion of avarice. Wilt thou not break the stony heart before us, and bend his stubborn will to thine? Thou knowest that because of our love we could die for our dear ones, but we believe that thou dost love them even more. Wilt thou not in mercy change their destroyers into men? Wilt thou not take this awful soul-killing temptation out of their path? We plead in the name of thy dear Son, who gave his life for us all. Amen.'

Strange to say, there was a responsive 'Amen' from the rough crowd, and as I looked around on rising, I saw many eyes wet with tears where I had expected only looks of scorn. I had not met Mr. Elliott's eye, though he remained standing spell-bound in the doorway still.

But the tragedy went forward without a moment's pause. Mrs. Elliott took a step nearer the rumseller, pointing up with an impressive gesture, and bent upon him a look such as I never saw on a woman's face before. Hill tried to meet her eyes, but could not, for they sank guiltily and confusedly to the floor.

'Mr. Hill,' she said in a low, gentle voice, 'once more I ask you, I beseech you, answer me as you will wish you had answered when we stand before His judgement seat, will you not cease this dreadful business?'

A death-like hush followed. Hill was evidently cowed and overcome, and after a moment mumbled out:

'It's not in man to resist you, madam I promise I will not sell any more to your husband, though he will get it elsewhere if he wants it.' I think it's a pity he can't stand up for himself without sending his wife around a praying and beseeching for him.'

'Give way there,' cried Vinton Elliott's voice, and he sprang down from the raised doorstep and struggling towards his wife. In a clear, ringing tone, Elliott said:

'Mr. Hill, you have spoken some true words this morning. This is no place—this is no action for ladies like my wife and other honored women that I see here; and believe me, they would not be here if you and I, and our like, had not driven them to desperation. God knows you have enough to answer for, but you only are not to blame. You cannot force us to throw away our money and manhood here. I wonder that my wife did not leave me forever in utter disgust. Instead of that, with woman's faithfulness, she comes here to plead for my safety. But she will never be called to pass through such an ordeal again. I thought I could drink in moderation at your bar, as I had for years, but you have taught me better, sir. Vinton Elliott can stand alone, but he will stand aloof from you and your kind. God and you, fellow citizens, be my witnesses that I will drink no more, and may He palsy my hand if it ever raises another glass of liquor to my lips.'

Mrs. Elliott gave a low, glad cry.

'I make no apology for what occurred last night,' he continued. 'The case admits of none. I deserve your contempt, but it cannot exceed that which I bear for myself. Were it not for my wife, and the hope of retrieving my character, I would gladly die.'

Mrs. Judge Ashman now came forward and said:

'Mr. Hill this won't answer. My son is as dear to me as Mrs. Elliott's husband to her. We all represent some imperfied member of our households. You must promise to quit the business altogether in our city.'

'Did you see that!' asked a pale, thin woman, a mechanic's wife, and she lifted her hair and showed an ugly scar across her temple. 'My own husband, once so kind and good gave me that blow. It went in deep. It nearly cost my life. But it made a deeper scar on my heart. People must stop selling rum to my husband, or I cannot live. I feel that I will do something desperate.'

'Oh please do promise, Mr. Hill,' pleaded a meek-looking little woman with streaming eyes, 'My only son has come home drunk twice of late, and he says he got the liquor here.'

'Now look here, ladies,' said Mr. Hill, trying to work himself into a passion, 'business is business. A man must live, I have stood this longer now than—'

He was interrupted by a tall, guant woman who strangely reminded me of the stern old prophets. Without a word of prelude, she stepped forward and began singing in weird minor tone;

O Thou who for humanity
Wept blood at every pore,
We came in kindred agony
Thy mercy to implore.

O give to us thy sympathy,
Awake thine arm of power,
Shake off thy nations apathy,
Proclaim the battle hour.

'Mr. Hill,' said Mrs. Judge Ashman, 'we propose to stay here till you make us this promise, unless you thrust us forth with violence.'

'Let him try that if he dares,' cried a dozen voices from the crowd.

Hill considered a few moments and then said: 'Well, madam, I've thought it over—indeed, I thought it over before you came for I expected this infernal movement would break out here. I have an establishment in New York State, and they will stand good liquor, such as I sell, there, to the end of the chapter. I will go there for the present and stop selling here till this thunder gust blows over. This is the best promise I will make if you stay here a month. So please vacate and I will put up my shutters.

After a brief consultation the ladies concluded it was the best they could do, and there were those of the number who wished to visit other saloons.

MARIAN'S FORTUNE.

George Hallowell, of Elmsborough, died at the age of 80, worth £100,000. People generally thought he had lived a long time; but they could not deny the fact that he had improved the time, and got together a very respectable fortune.

Early in his young manhood he had married Estelle Cleaves, the daughter of a poor actor; and some incongruity of taste or temper—nobody knew which, for Hallowell kept his own secrets, and death long ago had sealed the lips of his wife—had separated them after about 10 months of married life.

The wife had gone forth nobody knew whither, and Hallowell had lived on his sour, crusty and monotonous life in the old house where he has born, and where before him were born his father and grandfather.

He never went into society, he received no company, he had no friends, and it was a great wonder to whom he would give his property when he died.

And when the announcement came that the old man was gone, everybody picked up his or her ears, and the wonder grew.

Three old servants—nearly as old as himself—a man and two women, had always been with him, and constituted the only family he had.

The only male servant was named Gilbert, and in his hands Mr. Hallowell had left his will.

The funeral was largely attended by the whole neighborhood; and, at its close, Gilbert requested those interested to remain and hear the will read.

Of coarse, in a matter like this, everybody was interested, and old Gilbert had a good audience.

Lawyer Secors read this will. It seemed he had drawn it up a year before the testator. Divested of the formalities it bequeathed handsome life annuties to each of the three servants, two thousand pounds to each of the two churches in the village, two hundred pounds for the support of Jim, a large striped cat, which the old man held in high regard, and all the rest of the property—houses, lands, stocks, and money, was bequeathed, without reserve, to Marian Esterly, the village school mistress.

They were all stricken dumb with astonishment, and Miss Esterly was perhaps, more surprised than any of them.

A few words in pencil, in old Hallowell's own hand writing, on the margin of the will, explained his reason for this disposition of the property:

'I have been friends with nobody'—so ran the marginal reference—'and people have looked upon me as being destitute of the attributes of humanity, and it was my own fault. I make no complaint. Only one of all my townspeople have seen deep enough below the surface to surmise that old Hallowell might have feelings of his own and she has never passed me by without a kind good day. And once when I passed by her little garden, she gave me a bunch of pansies. One I loved in youth was fond of pansies, and I think of her always when I see them. And so, as Marian Esterley has treated me as if I had a soul, I bequeath to her the property which it has taken me a lifetime to gather, and may heaven bless her in its possession.'

All the villagers were jealous of Miss Esterley, and all thought she had been very well repaid for a few kind words and a bunch of pansies. But none could dispute old Hallowell's right to do as he chose with his own; and so the poor schoolmistress passed peaceable into possession.

Miss Esterley was an orphan, twenty-three years of age, tall and fine looking and with more character than is generally given to one individual. Now that she had the power, she asserted herself grandly.

The Hallowell home place was put under a series of valuable improvements, which soon changed its entire aspect. Decaying trees were cut down, and fresh, young ones were planted, a spacious flower garden, with extensive graperies and green houses, flourished where had been only a stretch of dismal heath; the stock in the stables was overhauled, and great changes made, and Hallowell House was rebuilt and remodeled until it was the finest residence in the country around.

Miss Esterley kept the old servants, who shortly learned to adore her, but she added new ones to the menage, and entertained the visitors, who hastened to honor her, in gracious and liberal style.

As a matter of course, the mistress of Hallowell House was not long wanting for lovers; they came thick and fast—some few, perhaps, attracted by her beauty and grace, but most of them keen on the scent after old Hallowell's gold.

But Marian Esterley had sense as well as good looks, and she was not deceived by their protestations.

She remembered the time when the poor schoolmistress might have sat evening after evening at parties and social gatherings unnoticed and neglected by all these obsequious fine gentlemen who now professed to be so deeply in

love with her; and she treated them all with a coolness which drove them t the verge of distraction.

She had been just a year mistress of Hallowell, when one day old Gilbert came to her with a troubled face, and asked an audience.

She bade him sit down, and speak without restraint, but the old man made blundering work of it. Marian had to question and encourage him continually, but at last his story was told. In effect, it was this:

When Estelle Hallowell had died, years and years before in an obscure Scottish village, she left a son—George Hallowell's child, born three months after separation from him. This son had hated his father for the wrongs he had felt inflicted known to him; and Mr. Hallowell had lived and died unconscious of the fact that he was a father.

This son has died two months previous, leaving one son behind him—George Hallowell's grandson and heir-at-law.

Clement Hallowell—that was the young man's name—was now a clerk in a bank in London, on a salary of one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and all unconscious of the fact that by right of kin, he was the heir to one hundred thousand pounds.

These facts old Gilbert had just learned from a friend of Estelle's—an old man who had strolled to the village, picking up a living by strumming on an ancient harp and singing a few old ballads. He had been a player in company with Estelle's father, and had always, so to speak, kept on the track of the family.

Some women would have doubted the old stroller's story; but Miss Esterley did not. She saw him herself, and got out of him every minute particular.

Old Gilbert was greatly distressed.

'I thought it my duty to tell you ma'am' he said to Marian, 'but I'd rather have cut my head off. I said to Polly, said I; 'It seems a wicked burning shame to disturb the dear young lady's peace, now that everything was flowing on so beautiful.' And said Polly to me: 'Do your duty, man, and you will be happy.'

'You did perfectly right to tell me, Gilbert,' said Miss Esterley, kindly, 'I should have been very sorry if you had not. There has been a great wrong done. Thank heaven it is in my power to right it.'

What will you do, ma'am?' asked the man, though, from his knowledge of Miss Esterley's character, it was not difficult for him to guess.

'Never you mind, Gilbert,' said she, 'I will do what is right.'

So she made a confident of lawyer Secors, and caused him to set on foot inquiries concerning young Clement Hallowell. The information which he gathered selected the fact, beyond a doubt, that he was George Hallowell's grandson, and also that he was a young man who led a noble and irreproachable life, though very poor, he was respected and esteemed by all with whom he had come in contact.

Then Miss Esterley caused a conveyance of the Hallowell, estate to be drawn up, by it she gave everything into the possession of the heir-in-law. Her commands, that he should come at once and attend to his inheritance, were imperative; but it was some time before Clement Hallowell could be induced to take advantage of his good fortune.

It was not until after Miss Esterley had delivered everything into the hands lawyer Secors, as agent, and had herself left for a distant town where a school was offered her, that young Mr. Hallowell came down from London and took possession of his own.

Shortly after Marian's school began in Westlake she became acquainted with a young gentleman named Burke—a poor artist, handsome and cultivated, but without money, friends or influence.

He secured board at the house next to the one where Marian lodged, and he always waited until her school was out for the day before he took his walk around the park by the beautiful spring; and she always went with him.

As a natural consequence, they fell in love with each other, and Marian was so happy in her choice that it never occurred to her to lament the splendors she had lost in renouncing the Hallowell inheritance.

Young Burke was very eager for the wedding not to be delayed; and one summer morning they were married quietly in the little church at Westlake, and then they set out together for her husband's home.

About this home he had never told her anything—neither had she inquired; so you may understand she was very deeply in love with him—for now a-days the 'establishment' is often of infinitely more consequence to the young lady than the man who goes along with it, by way of incumbrance.

Marian was a little puzzled by one thing. As she had stood in the little church and listened to the solemn words of the marriage service, the name of the bridegroom, though uttered by the clergyman in a very low tone of voice, had sounded new and strange to her. She had not understood: nevertheless it had not sounded like plain John Burke.

Seated in the train by her husband's side she asked him about it.

'The name is all right, darling,' he replied, squeezing her hand beneath the folds of her shawl—new husbands will do such foolish things, you know, 'don't trouble you head about that.'

So Marian dismissed it from her mind.

By and by she saw that they were nearing Elmsboro, where her fortune had been made and lost. She leaned out of the window to get a look at familiar objects. Her husband bent over her.

'Did you like Elmsboro', dear?'

'Very much. I was very happy there.'

'I am glad. Its my home—our home,' he said quietly.

Surprise made her silent, and the stopping of the train at the station prevented further conversation. A handsome carriage and pair awaited them, and in a very brief space of time Marian and her husband were driven to Hallowell House

And there, drawn up in array on the lawn, were old Gilbert and Polly, and all the rest of them waiting to welcome back their old mistress.

Marian turned to her husband, who with a smiling face, was presenting his wife to the servants.

'What does it all mean?' she asked, in a puzzled tone.

'Nothing—except that my whole name is Clement Burke Hallowell, and you are my wife. Pardon my deception, Marian, but I fell in love with you before I saw you. I knew no ordinary woman would have sacrificed what you did from a sense of honor, and I resolved to know you. I felt sure you would not prosper my suit if I were known to you as the heir, so I was a poor artist instead; and, darling, I am a *very poor artist*, for I never drew a thing in my life. You know you used to tax me last summer with my miserable lazyness, but I was on an entirely different business from picture making. And you say you forgive me?'

She could do no better, she said, seeing that he had already selected everything his own way; and she glided gracefully into her old place as mistress, and Hallowell House had all its own again.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES!

YOU CAN BUY THE

BEST

AND

CHEAPEST

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

TEAS,

SPICES,

and all other goods in that line of

SECHLER & CO

We keep a large stock, great variety and good goods, and deal only in what belongs to the REGULAR GROCERY BUSINESS]

We are the only

STRICTLY GROCERY HOUSE

IN CENTRE COUNTY

We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods, in our line than you can do with any other store. CALL AND SEE US.

SECHLER & CO.

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.

5 31-tf

WOODRING & CO.

(Successors to D. H. Ruhl,)

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

MESSRS. WOODRING & CO. have entirely re-stocked their store with the very best assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., which they offer at

PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION!

☞Remember the place—D. H. Ruhl's old stand. 5-39-1y

S. L. KIRK, SON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

130 North Third Street, Corner of Cherry, PHILADELPHIA.

Have in store and offer for sale, at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c., selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. 13-1y

BANKS.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

H BROCKERHOFF, Pres't..J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

Prospectus.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

THE ONLY

REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

IN CENTRE COUNTY.

☞It gives all the Local News.

☞It gives all the Political News.

☞It gives all the State News.

☞It gives the market reports.

☞It gives the latest improvements of agriculture.

It has the greatest variety of

READING MATTER

of any paper published in

CENTRE COUNTY.

Published every Wednesday, and now has a

LARGER CIRCULATION

than any other

PAPER PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Terms: $2.00 In Advance.

THE

BELLEFONTE

REPUBLICAN

POWER PRESS

JOB PRINTING

OFFICE,

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, HIGH ST.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

This Office having been recently furnished with a large stock of New Material, we are now prepared to do Job Work of

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Special attention is given to

SALE BILLS,

BOOK - WORK,

and

PRINTING IN COLORS.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Address all orders to

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

Bellefonte Pa.

Medical.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,

And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

COSMOLINE

COSMOLINE is the concentrated extract of the healing properties of Petroleum, which are known. It is the most bland and soothing remedy ever used; beside possessing more healing power than any substance or compound ever prepared. It is

Nature's Sovereign Remedy

for almost all the daily casualties which occur in household, the workshop, or on the farm, as well as for many of the diseases which afflict humanity.

FOR BURNS AND SCALDS

It is invaluable, cooling and soothing the injured parts at once, and producing a perfect cure in a very short time, without leaving any scars. For this purpose alone, it is

A BLESSING TO THE WORLD

FOR FROSTED LIMBS, COSMOLINE is fully as efficacious as for burns and scalds, restoring a healthy action to the injured parts very quickly. It is also the best possible remedy for Chilblains and Chapped Hands.

FOR RHEUMATISM especially Inflammatory, most forms of NEURALGIA, swelling of Limbs or Glands, COSMOLINE affords in the shortest possible time the

HAPPIEST RELIEF.

On CUTS AND BRUISES, the action of COSMOLINE is almost magical. If promptly applied, it prevents soreness, and the wounds heal very rapidly.

FOR PILES, it has proved to be an unequalled remedy, and many a sufferer has blessed the day of its introduction.

FOR SKIN DISEASES we can recommend it with the greatest confidence, especially for Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema etc., and Teething humours.

We might go on enumerating the many other conditions for which it is unequalled, but will only add that wherever there is inflammation from any cause, COSMOLINE brings a rapid and happy relief, and will be the

HOUSEHOLD SURGEON'S

dependence under all circumstances. COSMOLINE is Prescribed by the best physicians, both allopathic and homeopathic. It is

NOT A PATENT MEDICINE,

but nature's own production, brought into an agreeable and pleasant condition, and is as safe to use anywhere as fresh cream.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured only by

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.,

215 S Front St., Philadelphia.

For sale by F Potts Green, Druggist, Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa. 39-1y

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop't.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

NATIONAL HOTEL,

MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned adopts this method of informing the travelling community, and citizens generally, that he has refitted and furnished anew throughout, with first-class furniture, this well known and established house—

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, MILLHEIM, PA.

He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their Home, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom of the travelling public, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servents are engaged at this popular Hotel. The Stabling is the very best, and none but careful and accommodating Hostlers are employed.

JONATHAN KREMER,

jy14'73-1y. Prop'r.

Hardware.

F. B. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

ELAINE

AS AN ILLUMINATOR.

WHY IT IS THE SAFEST.

ELAINE will not explode while burning in a lamp, nor in any other way, as it does not contain any of the explosive compounds so frequently met with in the ordinary oil for illuminating. A lamp, filled with ELAINE, if upset or accidently broken, will not explode or burn. There is no position in which you can put a lamp filled with ELAINE, for common use, in which it will explode. As no other illuminator has such advantages of safety, ELAINE IS CERTAINLY THE SAFEST FAMILY ILLUMINATING OIL KNOWN.

[Almost the same price as coal oil.]

All kinds of Builders' Hardware and Carriage Makers' Goods

COMPLETE SADDLER'S STOCK.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES,

guaranteed to be the best and the heaviest casting, largest oven &c.

Cash or short Credit, in no case to exceed three months.

37-tf WILSON & HICKS.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES

All sorts of

Forks,

Chains,

Shovels,

Axes,

Grindstones

Coal Oil Lamps,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5n2-1y No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson's, & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

James C. Williams,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

6-14-tf JAMES C. WILLIAMS.

BAKERIES.

H. D. YERGER'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.

In the marble front of T. R. Reynolds, is really and truly the place to buy

BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISINS, NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

ICE CREAM

is a specialty and will be kept at al times and at all hours by him.

BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.

H. D. YERGER,

v6n15-1y Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, PROGRAMMES, CARDS, ENVELOPES, CIRCULASRS, &c. NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Dauchy & Co.,

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY CALIFORNIA

Dr. WALKER'S EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

$20 SAVED FLORENCE. $20 SAVED

The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over $250,000, Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has Broken the Monopoly of High Prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE

Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left.

Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

SOLD FOR CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS and DEALERS.

April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

For

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS.

AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,

Use

WELLS' Carbolic Tablets,

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

Sold by Druggists. 15-4w

1874

LIGHT RUNNING "DOMESTIC."

This Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction to the user, is sold for most readily, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" Agent in your town, apply to DOMESTIC S. M., New York. 15-4t

THE GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE POT distills Coffee as clear as amber; extracts all its strength; retains all its nutritious aroma. The best thing ever offered. Price $2, sent to any address. Call and see it in operation, or send for illustrated circular. Territorial rights for sale. DEWITT C. BROWN & CO., 678 Broadway, New York. No. 15 4w

SONGS of GRACE & GLORY.

The very best Sunday-School Song Book By W. F. SHERMAN and S. J. VAIL. 160 pages Splendid Hymns, Choice Music, Tinted Paper, Superior Binding. Price in Board, 35c.; $30 per 100. A Specimen Copy in Paper Cover mailed (as soon as issued,) on receipt of Twenty-five Cents. ☞Orders filled in turn. READY MAY 1st. HORACE WATERS & SON,

15-4t 481 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

HISTORY OF THE

GRANGE MOVEMENT,

OR THE

Farmers' War Against Monopolies!

Read what leading Grangers say of the book: D. B Manger, Esq., Master of the Penn. State Granges, writes: "I return to you my sincere thanks for the History of the Grange Movement. I have perused it with much interest.—It is indeed stored with 'Golden Grain' for every Patron's family, and should be in the household of every Patron in the land. I can cheerfully recommend it."

A. B. Smedly, Esq., Master of the Iowa State Grange, writes: "I have received your very excellent book; am much pleased with it. Many thanks for the copy sent me. I prize it highly."

Send for specimen pages and circulars containing terms to agents, and many more endorsements from leading Grangers. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION Unscrupulous publishers have taken advantage of the great demand for this History of the Grange Movement, to issue unreliable works on the subject—mere compilations from Agricultural newspapers. Do not be imposed upon. See that the book you buy is endorsed by the leading Grangers. 15-4t

DR. PIERCE'S ALT-ET. OR GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

cures all Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch or Pimple. From two to six bottles are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter, Pimples on Face, Boils, Erysipelas and Liver Complaint. Six to twelve bottles, warranted to cure Scrofulous Swellings and Sores and all Skin and Blood Diseases. By its wonderful Pectoral properties it will cure the most severe recent or lingering Cough in half the time required by any other medicine and is perfectly safe, loosening cough, soothing irritation, and relieving soreness. Sold by all Druggists. R. V. PIERCE, M.D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. 15-4

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Wednesday Morning, April 29, 1874.

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN,..... .....Editor.
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

at the following rates :

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches.....	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors.
Bellefonte, Pa

THE VETO MESSAGE.

In speaking of the veto message of President Grant the Pittsburg *Commercial* says: The Presidential veto of the Senate Financial bill has been received with howls of approbation by the money-changers of New York and New England, while it has carried gloom and despondency into millions of hearts in the South and West. He has gained the indorsement of the New York *Herald*, an encouraging pat on the shoulder from the New York *World*, a patronizing approval from the New York *Tribune*, and a condescending nod from the New York *Sun*, none of which are favorable to his administration; while most of the papers which have stood by him through thick and thin, are left to endure their mortification as best they may.

With any other man than President GRANT, a word of approval, indorsement or encouragement from such disreputable papers as the *Herald*, *Sun*, *World* and *Tribune*, which make up the New York financial *clique*, would force an instant pause and cause the pertinent inquiry. What error have I committed that these papers should praise me? They never supported the President when he was clearly right; and their support of him now, warrants the inference or the suspicion that he must be clearly wrong.

Politically, the President sacrifices the warm, effective and earnest support of the West and the Southwest, and he gains the plaudits of men and interests that have no political support to bring him, and would not bring it to him, if they could. He voluntarily throws away a substantial and reliable support, and gets nothing in exchange for it but—words.

For these New York and New England financiers are not politicans, in any sense, nor are they able to wield any effective political power. They can vote, and they can contribute liberally; and ordinary gratitude would doubtless lead them to vote for the President on a direct issue made; but they know little and care less about political methods of action. They are rejoiced that the President has played into their hands, and they will cheerfully pocket the gains that will flow to them from his action; but as effective gratitude is that which flows from a lively expectation of favors to come, their power to aid him will depend almost altogether upon what future favors they may be led to hope for.

Logically, and aside from all political and other incidental considerations, we cannot see that the whole argument is very strong on the Presidential side. A "return to specie payments" sounds well, but is, in our judgment, a mere dream. No nation as largely in debt as we are, and situated as we are, can return to specie payments without a contraction that would extinguish commerce, manufactures and all kinds of trade, and involve us in a common ruin. Every consideration of a financial prudence, as we look at the case, dictates a reduction of the public debt and of the public liabilities as an essential preliminary to contraction. A continuance of the volume of currency and of the general prosperity of the country is also essential to the continued reduction of the public debt and of the burden of taxation. As the national debt contracts, and national taxation along with it, a contraction of the currency may be possible and advisable; but contraction, and that abnormal prosperity which renders a rapid reduction of the debt possible, do not go together. The President is warmly wedded to the policy of the steady reduction of the public debt; but how he can expect to carry this on, and return also to specie payments, immediately, we are unable to comprehend.

We admit that the previous legislation of Congress pledges the nation to an ultimate redemption of the national liabilities in coin; but that legislation does not fix a definite time for the redemption of greenbacks in coin, and it does not follow that this is the proper time for making the experiment. The time for that will come, and must come; but we can work up to it only in a gradual way, and must be content to let time bear its part in bringing about the result. We acknowledge the binding force of the obligation; but deny that there is any present necessity for enforcing it. The country must have time to redeem itself from the consequences of war. It cannot be hurried with any degree of safety.

We are sorry to have to look at these things in a way differing from that of the President; but the only way to get at correct conclusions is to speak out frankly and compare notes frequently. We regret that, at such a time, the President should find himself sustained by his enemies and estranged from his friends, and can only hope, that, now that the country has got back to where this financial discussion began, some way out of the financial difficulties of the hour may be found that will be mutually satisfactory. The country is suffering from the terrible evils of doubt and uncertainty; and Congress must address itself to the task of accomplishing something definite, and at an early day. We despair of seeing anything done that is statesman-like in spirit, or based on well-considered principles. Expediency and compromise, linked with self-interest, must dictate the terms of agreement but in heaven's name, let it be done promptly, and decisively. Delays are always dangerous, and delay, in this instance, will be as criminal as it will be dangerous.

VETO OF THE FINANCE BILL.

Message of President Grant—The Bill Analyzed and Discussed—Frank Statement of Reasons for Disapproval.

Below we append the veto message of President Grant, on the Finance Bill. Some of our readers have already become acquainted with the President's objections through the daily papers. But this Finance question is of very general interest, affecting as it does all classes of the people, and perhaps there is no question so little understood by the general reader. The views of our President upon this all-important question, will therefore be read with interest. It had been generally conceded that the President would sign the bill, although it did not accord entirely with his views; the veto therefore was received with considerable surprise. The inflationists in congress who had before been quite confident, suddenly collapsed, and a sicker looking set of men has not been seen in that "nick of woods" for a long time, while the responsible currency men like Senators Scott, Conkling and Edmunds were smiling, and apparently very well satisfied. As to the political bearing of the veto, some say that this has put us all at sea, and that it will result in a re-organization of the parties, and others that it was a bold stroke of strategy, in addition to its general wisdom, as it brings the Republican administration of General Grant squarely before the country on the true and honest financial policy of the country. As for ourselves, we should like to see some plan adopted at once which should settle matters either one way or the other, so that the business of the country might adjust itself to the condition of things, whatever they might be, for we believe that even an indifferently good financial policy would be much better than this present unsettled state of affairs:

To the Senate of the United States:

Herewith I return Senate bill Number 617, entitled "An act to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes," without my approval. In doing so I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE BILL.

Practically it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by banks and prohibiting interest to be received on the balance, it might not prove a contraction. But the fact can not be concealed that, theoretically, the bill increases the paper circulation one hundred millions of dollars, less only the amount of reserve restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section. That measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation: it is a fair inference, therefore, that, if in practice the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief.

REASONS FOR THE VETO.

The theory, in my belief, is a departure from the true principles of finance, national interest, national obligations to creditors, Congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress and in each inaugural address.

EXTRACT FROM FORMER MESSAGE.

In my annual message to Congress, in December, 1869, the following passages appear: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of the government, to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now and reached at the earliest practical moment, consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay, beyond their contracts, the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values—gold—is detrimental to the interest of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler; for, in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid out received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payment and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of the currency.

CONTRACTION RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE.

I still adhere to the views then expressed. As early as December 4, 1865, the House of Reprentatives passed a resolution, by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payment as the business interests of the country will permit, and pledging co-operative action to this, and speedily as possible.

FIRST ACT OF FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The first act passed by the Forty-first Congress, on the 18th day of March, 1869, was as follows:

"*An Act to strengthen the public credit of the United States:*

"*Be it Enacted, &c.*, That, in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all its obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States and of all the interest-bearing obligations except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or in other currency than gold and silver; but none of the said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless at such times as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holders, or unless at such time as bonds of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to the redeemed, can be sold at par in coin; and the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin."

FAITH OF THE COUNTRY PLEDGED.

The act still remains as a continuing pledge of the United States to make provision at the earlies practicable moment for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

THE FORTY-FOUR MILLION RESERVE.

A declaration contained in the act of June 26th, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of United States notes, issued or to be issued, should never exceed four hundred millions of dollars. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to three hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, at which point Congress passed the act of February 4, 1868, suspending the further reduction of the currency. The forty-four millions have ever been regarded as a reserve, to be used only in case of an emergency such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur when, from any cause, the revenues suddenly fall below the expenditures; and such a reserve is necessary, because the fractional currency, amounting to fifty millions, is redeemable in legal tender on call.

REDEMPTION IN GOLD.

It may be said that such a return of fractional currency for redemption is impossible, but let steps be taken for a return to a specie basis, and it will be found that silver will take the place of fractional currency as rapidly as it can be supplied. When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point, with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within proper limits, and the Treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will then be safe to inaugurate a system of free banking, with such provisions as to make compulsory the redemption of circulating notes of banks in coin or United States notes themselves, redeemable in, and made equivalent to coin.

THE WAY TO FREE BANKING.

As a measure preparatory to free banking, or for placing the government in a condition to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment, the revenues of the country should be increased so as to pay the current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law and also a surplus to be retained in the Treasury in gold. I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin, when coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay; for paper money is nothing more than a promise to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin it can be converted into. While coin is not used as a circulating medium, or the currency of the country is not convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market, as will any other surplus.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

has nothing to do with the question. The duties on imports, being required in coin, create a limited demand for gold, and about enough to satisfy that demand remains in the country. To increase this supply, I see no way open but by the government hoarding through the means above given out, possibly, by requiring the national banks to aid.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF CIRCULATION.

It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned, that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first, but on reflection it will be remembered that there still remains four millions of dollars of authorized bank note circulation assigned to States having less than their quota, not yet taken. In addition to this the States having less than their quota of bank circulation, have the option of twenty-five millions more, to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored, or are in rapid process of restoration, will be the time to consider the question of more currency.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, April 22, 1874.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.

Important Resolutions, &c., &c.

The annual meeting of the West Branch Lumbermen's Exchange was held at Williamsport, Tuesday, April 21st. After the election of officers, Mr. Edmund Blanchard of Bellefonte, offered the following important resolutions which were read and their consideration and adoption deferred to the next meeting of the Exchange:

WHEREAS; The absence of organization, harmony and confidence, has characterized the lumber trade on the Susquehanna, and in the State of Pennsylvania; and—

WHEREAS, The object we had in view, when the West Branch Lumberman's Exchange was organized, was to bring the lumbermen of Pennsylvania to a more perfect knowledge and a clearer apprehension of the great good resulting from united and harmonious action, and by concentrated effort, to regulate our business in conformity with our best interests, therefore

Resolved, That the manner in which the traffic in and manufacture of lumber has been conducted for the past five years has been detrimental to the interest of the general trade and manufacturers. That the system of reckless cutting which has characterized the lumbering operations, is a great and growing evil, and demands the serious consideration of every association of lumbermen.

Resolved, That the present prevailing practice of lumbermen, when preparing for winter stocking to seek to blind each other with reference to the proposed extent of their operations, instead of acting in harmony with each other, and in consequence with the requirments of the market, and the laws of supply and demand, has entailed great loss upon the trade, has sacrificed valuable property, and given to the middle men our profits and the control of our business.

Resolved, That the members of this Exchange, believing that it is within their province to regulate and control all matters relating to the welfare of the trade, request the directors to prepare a plan which shall regulate the amount of logs stocked each year in the Susquehanna and tributaries, and submit the same to the approval of the Exchange.

Resolved: That as we see every material interest combining and organizing for mutual protection and advancement as well as increase of influence and power; so we feel impelled by imperative necessity, to unite and organize, through this Exchange, and we urge upon the board of directors for the coming year to adopt such measures as in their judgment will promote uniformity in the prices of lumber, protection against arbitrary, increase of freights for the transportation of lumber, and discriminating against the products of our own State—mutual co-operation and assistance when the interests of the trade demanded it, and whatever will tend to induce equitable and fair dealing and united action.

Mr. W. R. Young offered a resolution that the meetings of the Exchange be held hereafter, monthly instead of quarterly.

Mr. Merill offered a resolution providing that the initiation fee be raised from $10 to $25.

A vote of thanks was tendered to firemen and others, who rendered efficient aid during the late fire.

The Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong then addressed the Exchange in reference to the bills proposing an increase of the currency now pending before Congress. He said that the efforts now being made to prevent an increase of the currency were in the interest of the money lending and importing classes, and directly opposed to the interests of the manufacturing and producing classes of the country, whose business in the aggregate is vastly more important than that of the money lenders, and importers. He then offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view with alarm the persistent efforts of those whose paramount interest lies in the lending of money to restrict the volume of money. That such policy is in direct conflict with the interest of producers in every branch of industry—and that it is the deliberate and unanimous judgment of this Exchange that the present volume of national and bank note currency is inadequate to meet the legitimate demands of business, and that we earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of immediately passing some bill by which the volume of currency shall be increased.

Several other matters were discussed, such as the offering of a reward for the detection and arrest of the incendiaries of the late fire; providing for the transportation of the Beaver Mills steam fire engine in case of fire, and other matters of interest to lumbermen. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the session which consumed the entire day.—*Register.*

"HORSE-MEN," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using Sheridens Cavalry Condition Powders: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

We have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a course towel. Apply the Liniment cold, and rub in well with the hand

FRESHET.

Unprecedented rise of the Mississippi River—Great suffering—The President called on for aid.

Governor Kellogg of Louisiana has telegraphed to the President that the unprecedented rise of the Mississippi River has caused a most disastrous overflow, an extensive tract of country being under water. Thousands of people have been driven from their houses, and there is much suffering from exposure and hunger. The Governor asks that the general government extend relief. The President answered that he did not feel authorized to give the aid but he would use every legal means in his power to avert suffering. A resolution has been introduced into Congress, giving the President the necessary power to issue food and clothing.

INTERESTING TO INVALID LADIES.

HARLEMVILLE, Columbia Co., N. Y. July 9, 1873.

R. V. Pierce, M. D.:

Dear Sir.—Your favor is just received. I intended to have written to you several weeks since concerning the improvement in my health, which is now very apparent. I have used one bottle of Favorite Prescription with the best results, although I will admit I was somewhat discouraged after its use (for a short time only). I took it under very disadvantageous circumstances—having the supervision of the house and during the season of "house cleaning" I was obliged, through the incompentency of help to do more than I ought, and, of course, suffered dreadfully, lifted when I should not have raised my hand, and did all I could to bring "order out of chaos"—but upon laying aside all cares and continuing the remedy I find after using less than a bottle to be so much benefited that I have discontinued the use, with no return of the symptoms of which I wrote you. I have suffered terribly and what added to my distress was the consciousness of not procuring relief from ordinary sources, at times it seemed about impossible to stand so great was the distress. All of those severe neuralgic pains have disappeared, they were so bad at times I could hardly walk without some external pressure. They seem to have left me like magic, suddenly, and have had no return; all other symptoms have been removed. The severe weakness and faintness have disappeared, and I can go up stairs with comparative ease now. I would have informed you ere this of my improvement, for I appreciated it, but I was fearful it was only transient benefit I was receiving, but I think sufficient time has elapsed to consider the beneficial results permanent. Accept of my best wishes for your future success and your kindness in advising me.

Very truly.
MRS. M. NETTIE SNYDER.

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.
BELLEFONTE, April 29 1874.

White Wheat per bushel.....	$1 50
Red wheat No. 1.....	1 45
Barley.....	90
Corn, ears.....	60
Shelled corn.....	60
Oats.....	65
Rye per bushel.....	60
Buckwheat per bushel.....	
Clover seed " "	4 75
Plaster ₱ ton.....	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brockerhoff Bros.

Apples, dried, per lb.....	@5½
Peaches, dried, per lb.....	12½@15@22
Cherries, dried, per lb.....	5
Beans per quart.....	10
Fresh Butter lb.....	25
Chickens, per piece.....	25
Turkeys, per lb.....	10
Cheese per lb.....	20
Hams per lb.....	
Bacon.....	
Sides.....	
Butter.....	30
Lard per lb.....	8
Eggs per doz.....	15
Tallow, per pound.....	8
Rags.....	2
Potatoes per bushel.....	60
Dried Beef.....	

Philadelphia Market Report.

Saturday, April 25, 1874.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market presents no new feature. The receipts and offerings are small, but the demand is very limited. Sales of Penna. and Western red at $1.60a$1.65; 400 bushels Indiana amber at $1.75; white at $1.85a$1.90; white spring at $1.60a$1.62, and 600 bush. choice red spring at $1.64. Rye is dull and 2a3c lower; we quote Penna. and Western at $1. In Corn the downward tendency noted for some time past still continues, and we again reduce our quotations 1c; sales of 5,2e0 bushels Penna. and Southern yellow at 84, 84½a85c; 5,000 bushels Western high mixed at 88c f. o. b., and 400 bushels do. do., in the cars at 85c. Oats are steady, with a very limited inquiry; sales of 5,000 bushels Western white at 63, 64a65c, and 1,700 bushels dark and light mixed at 60a61c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT DISCOVERY!

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON For the cure of weak stomach, general debility indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipaton acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess; Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.
14 4t

SUFFERERS from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, influenza or whooping cough, will find relief in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long established reputation as the great remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest.

SATURATE A PIECE OF BREAD OF MEAT with gastric juice, and it will dissolve. This is digestion. Add to such a mixture a little alcohol, and it will not dissolve. This is indigestion.—Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spirituous liquors. Shun all rum "tonics," and rely solely on DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest digestive invigorant known, and free from the fiery curse of Alcohol. 15-4w

BILL-HEADS, BLANKS, PROGRAMMES,

CARDS, ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS, &c.

NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Harman, Noll & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books will be settled by Harman & Noll.

HARMAN, NOLL & Co.,
Milesburg, Apr. 14, '74. 16-3

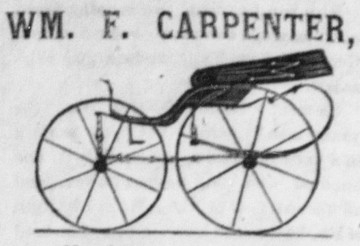
NOTICE.—The Second Annual Meeting of the Milesburg Building and Loan Association, will be be held at their room in Milesburg, on Saturday, May 2, 1874, at 7 oclock, P. M.
FRANK E. TAYLOR,
16-2t Secy.

$15,000.

The Tyrone Gas and Water Comp'y want Fifteen Thousand Dollars on First Mortgage Bonds bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Parties desiring to invest in a safe investment would do well to call soon.
C. GUYER,
Tyrone, Pa., Apr. 1, 74-15-3m President.

Carriages.

WM. F. CARPENTER,



Manufacturer of and Dealer in
WAGONS,
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SLEDS, &c.,
BISHOP STEET, BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
6-12-1y.

S. A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF
Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons, Sleighs, &c..
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE, PA. 5-4-1y

Philadelphia Advertisements

W. H. LOYD, WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,
Bankers and Stock Brokers,
No. 36 South 3d St., Philadelphia.
COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. Gold and Government Securities Bought and Sold at Market Prices. 15—1y

CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 28 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER, &C.,
☞ Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.
☞ Particular attention given to Investments.
48-1y

Window Shades.

16. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT. 16.

B. J. WILLIAMS, JR.
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS & WINDOW SHADES

At low prices. STORE SHADES made and LETTERED to order. BLINDS REPAINTED and TRIMMED to look equal to NEW. Plain SHADES of the NEWEST TINTS, with FRINGE to MATCH, hung with PATENT SELF-BALENCE SPRING FIXTURE. LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS of elegant designs. GILT and WALNUT CORNICES, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILA.
March 30, '74. 3m.

"TO THE"

PUBLIC!!

CAUTION! BEWARE OF FALSE ECONOMY! CAUTION! Window Shade Rollers selling at 50 and 75 cents are NOT CHEAP. They do not balance; will not stay "fixed," and soon "play out." Our Patent Balance Clock-Spring Shade Rollers require no cords or pulleys. Testimonials from thousands who will have no other kind. We manufacture only first-class Window Shades, all colors. Fringe to match.

N. B.—French and American Paper Hangings a specialty.

Orders filled promptly by express.

1033. JONSTON'S 1033.

Wall Paper and Shade Depot,

No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street.

PHILADELPHIA. 40-1y

CAMPHORINE
The UNIVERSAL MEDICINE
For the Household.
TRY IT. PRICE PER BOTTLE 25 CENTS
REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor,
203 Greenwich, St. N. Y.
(For sale by all Druggists.) 17-4w

THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is

JURUBEBA.

It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes vesicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 16 Platt St., N. Y 17-4t

Attorneys and Agents.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

D. G. BUSH.....GEO. M. YOCUM.

BUSH & YOCUM, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, in Mrs. Irwin's stone building. v6n1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

E. BLANCHALD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

ADAM HOY. JAMES T. HALE

HOY & HALE, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business submitted to them with promptness and dispatch. Special attention given to Orphans Court Practise and Collections. Remittances promptly made. v6n1-1y

ISAAC LYTLE, Attorney-at-Law, Office wth Wilson & Hutchison, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

J. J. LINGLE, Attorney at Law Osceola, Clearfield County, Pa., will practice in the several Courtsof Clearfield and CentreCounties. 5-6-1y.

N. M ALLISTER.....JAMES A. BEAVER.

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public, & Military Claim Agent, will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Office in basement of new Building of the Firit National Bank. v6n1-1y.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

Miscellaneous.

CRUMBS

Are a modern stove polish, far better than any other in existence OF Are better because they give a finer gloss than any other polish

COMFORT

Yield a brilliant silvery sheen, with less than half the labor required when other polishes are used

CRUMBS

Are a neat and cleanly article, making no dirt nor dust when used. OF Can be used even in the parlor without the trouble of removing furniture or carpets.

COMFORT

Has do disagreeable sulphurous or strong acid smell when prepared for use, but are pleasant and harmless.

CRUMBS

Are put up in neat style and in form more convenient for use than any other polish. OF In each box are 12 sticks; 1 stick is sufficient for anystove, thus all waste saved.

COMFORT

Are the cheapest polish in the market, because one box at 10 cents will polish as much surface as 25 cents worth of the older polishes.

CRUMBS

Have just taken the 1st premium at the Indianapolis Exposition. OF In connection with several of the best of the old stove polishes

COMFORT

BUY CRUMBS OF COMFORT of your storekeeper, if he has them, or procure them for you; if not, one dollar, your name, and the name of your nesrest express station and we will send you 10 boxes, and samples of Bartlett's Blacking and Pearl Bluеing, free of cost.

CRUMBS OF COMFORT can be had of all Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in the United States, and Retail Dealers will find them the most profitable, from the fact that they are the fastest selling article of the kind in the market.

H. A. BARTLETT & CO.,
115 North Front St., Philad'a.
143 Chambers St., New York.
43 Broad St., Boston. [44-6m-e-o-m

NOTICE.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1874, to April 30, 1875.

The LAW of December 24, 1873, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a Special Tax to PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a stamp denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax year beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

The taxes embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200.00
Dealers, retail liquor	25.00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100.00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50.00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20.00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25.00
Retail dealers i leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of 1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5.00
Manufacture of stills	50.00
And for each still manufactured	20.00
And for each worm manufactured	20.00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10.00
Manufacturers of cigars	10.00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses)	50.00
Pendlers of tobacco, second class (two horses	25.00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse)	15.00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10.00
Brewers of l. ss than 500 barrels	50.00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100.00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe p nalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to John H. Burrows, Collector of Internal Revenue at Williamsport, Pa., and pay for and procure the special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, D. C., February 16, 1874.

I will visit the following places to receive taxes, Bellefonte April 29th 1864, and Philipsburg April 30th, 1874.

JOHN H. BURROWS,
10-5t. Collector.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO., CLOTHING.

"OUR NEW PLATFORM."

"ONE PRICE" MARKED IN FIGURES AND NO DEVIATION

LOWER RATES NO MORE LONG CREDITS ENTAILING LOSSES BUT PRICES BASED UPON CASH PAYMENTS.

GREAT ADVANTAGES. PRICES ALL LOWERED JUDGES OR NOT—ALL BUY ALIKE TIME SAVED IN BEING SUITED

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR CASH RETURNED, EXCEPT FOR GOODS MADE TO ORDER WHICH WILL BE EXCHANGED

FINEST CLOTHING IN QUALITY OF MATERIALS IN STYLE OF CUT IN MANNER OF FINISH IN REASONABLENESS OF PRICE

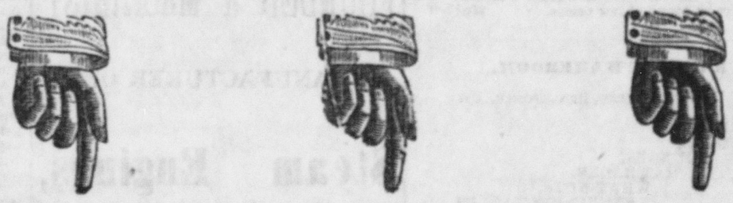
WE INYITE LARGE GENTLEMEN, SMALL GENTLEMEN, BIG AND LITTLE BOYS.

FINE FURNISHING GOODS WHITE SHIRTS A SPECIALTY.

SAMPLES OF MATERIALS WITH DIAGRAMS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT, SENT ON APPLICATION.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN I. RANKIN'S AGENCY.



To THE PUBLIC.—We are pleased to announce, that the companies represented at this agency have made satisfactory progress during the past year, and will continue to afford reliable insurance at standard rates. We express our acknowledgements for the patronage we have enjoyed, and solicit its continuance, assuring the public prompt and honorable payment of losses, an object of much more importance than LOW RATES, CHEAP INSURANCE and WORTHLESS policies

THE LARGEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL AGENCY IN BELLEFONTE.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Agent,

Office--"National Bank Building,"

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Jas. Welch & Co. | *Books and Stationery.*

GOLD PENS & PENCILS.

POCKET KNIVES. **JAS. WELCH & CO.,** PICTURE FRAMES.

NEXT DOOR TO FIRST NAT. BANK,

DEALERS IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, &c.

EXCELLENT CIGARS.

E. JOSEPH & BRO, FANCY GOODS, &c.

DON'T OVERLOOK! DON'T OVERLOOK!

E. JOSEPH & BRO'S

NEW STOCK HAS JUST ARRIVED!

A Large Lot of BROWN MUSLIN, per yard, fine, at	10 cts
A very good BLEACHED MUSLIN at	12½ cts
A good Lancaster GINGAM at	12½ cts
3 spools of GOOD COTTON at	10 cts
1 DOZ. Largest CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON at	75 cts
3 pair LADIES' WHITE HOSE at	25 cts
4 pair MEN'S HALF HOSE at	25 cts
1 Box Cloth-faced PAPER COLLARS, very good, at	20 c's
2 Gents White Linen HANDKERCHIEFS at	25 cts
10 Pieces of TOILET SOAP at	25 cts
Ladies' English White COTTON HOSE, per pair	25 cts
2 Large Pure LINEN TOWELS at	25 cts
White Striped MARSEILLES for Dresses, per yard	18 cts
1 DOZ. 1¼ yards long LINEN SHOE STRINGS at	5 cts

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS IN BLACK ALPACCAS,

We can give great bargains in these goods—have them at 25 cents and up.

WE HAVE REDUCED A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS to 15 cts. To CLOSE THEM OUT.

A Large Assortment of Table Linen and Napkins very Cheap.

RIBBONS,

HAMBURG EDGING,

LADIES' TIES,

WHITE ROUCHES & LACES.

A specialty is made of all kinds of

WHITE GOODS!

and a large asortment kept constantly on hand, at astonishing Low Prices.

☞ Also, a large assortment of SPRING SHAWLS, BLACK THIBIT SHAWLS, SHIRTS AND SHIRT FRONTS very cheap. The finest stock in town, of IMITATION and REAL HAIR GOODS, Window COTTON LACE, the best assortment ever brought to Bellefonte—cheap, from 17 cents up.
Also, White Honey Comb Quilts at $1.10.

We also keep the finest kind of

Jewelry, Watches & Spectacles!

OF MASON & HAMLIN'S PARLOR ORGANS we have THREE GOOD ONES on hand which WE WILL SELL AT COST PRICES.

17 tf E. JOSEPH & BRO.

FRYBERGER & MORAN, GROCERIES, &c.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

FRYBERGER & MORAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FINE AND HEAVY GROCERIES!

(HUMES' BLOCK, ONE DOOR NORTH OF POST OFFICE,)

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL SUPPLY OF

HEAVY AND FINE GROCERIES,
WOOD AND WILDOW-WARE, CONFECTIONERY,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Which we offer to the public at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON!

We respectfully request all persons in need of anything in our line, to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. It will be a pleasure to us to show our goods, feeling confident that they will bear inspection, and that you will be satisfied that it will pay you to make your purchases of us. Goods delivered free of charge, in Bellefonte and vicinity.

The best brands of

HAMS, SIDES, DRIED BEEF, BEEF TONGUES, BREAKFAST BACON

constantly on hand.

17-tf **FRYBERGER & MORAN.**

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

NO. 2, BUSH ARCADE,

HIGH STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ever brought to Bellefonte.
Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

5-12-tf

Book Bindery.

BOOK BINDERY

Chas. Knott,

BINDER FOR

BELLEFONTE PRESS COMPANY.

OFFICE AT PLANING MILL DAM.

Orders Addressed to

CHAS. KNOTT,

P.O. Box, 134, Bellefonte, P

will receive prompt attention.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Pian Music and every other kind of publications,

☞ BOUND IN ANY STYLE. ☜

Constitutions, By-Laws and Pamphlet Work

☞ BOUND IN EVERY STYLE. ☜

All work warranted to be done in the bes possible manner.

Prices Moderate!

v6n42-1y

BLANKS.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND the most complete assortment of

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

To be found outside of Philadelphia, which we offer to the public at

LESS THAN

WHOLESALE PRICES

In any number from one to ten thousand, which can be obtained at

THIS OFFICE

Or JAMES WELCH & CO., Agent.

READ OUR PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEYS' BLANKS.

Form No. 1—STATEMENT AND CONFESSION	per hund	$1 00
Form No. 2—AMICABLE ACTION & CONFESSION	per hund	1 00
Form No. 3—PRECIPE FOR ATTACHMENT EXECUTION	per hund	1 00
Form No. 4—RECOGNIZANCE FOR STAY OF EXECUTION	per hund	1 00
Form No. 5—AMICABLE SCIRE FACIAS	per hund	1 00
Form No. 6—SUGGESTION AND PLEA OF FREEHOLD FOR STAY OF EXECUTION	per hund	1 00
Form No. 7—MOTIONS FOR JUDGM'T		60
Form No. 8—AFFIDAVIT TO ACC'NT		60

LEASES.

Form No. 10—EXEMPTION LEASES	5c each, 50c per doz.,	
Form No. 11—COMMON LEASES, (without exemption clause)—5c each, 50c per doz.		

CONSTABLES' BLANKS.

Form No. 13—SUMMONS	per hund	40
Form No. 14—SUBPŒNAS	"	40
Form No. 15—EXECUTIONS	"	40
Form No. 16—WARRANTS	"	40

NOTES.

Form No. 20—JUDGMENT AND EXEMPTION	per hund	40
Form No. 21—JUDGMENT	"	40
Form No. 22—EXEMPTION	"	40
Form No. 23—PROMISORY	"	40

NOTARY PUBLIC BLANKS,

COLLECTION BLANKS,

CHECKS,

DRAFTS,

RECEIPTS,

ORDERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Notes, Drafts, Receipts, &c., bound, per 100, 50c

ALSO ALL KINDS OF

BLANK BOOKS

AT EQUALLY LOW RATES.

We are prepared to furnish ANY BLANK NOT MENTIONED ABOVE at equally low rates

Orders by mail should be addressed to

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

BELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

☞ NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

Farm Roses.

Among the adjuncts of the farm which require attention at this season of the year, the flower garden should by no means be forgotten. The dreary notion that a farm is to raise something to eat or to sell, and nothing to enjoy, has nearly died out, and many a farmer's garden, in its small way, is as worthy of admiration in these days as was the garden of the city merchant or the mere floral amateur of days gone by. Among the flowers that always give pleasure, there is nothing like the rose. Other things come into fashion only to be replaced in a few years by some new favorite; but for two or perhaps three thousand years the rose has commanded the world's admiration, and will no doubt to the end of time.

The old roses known as the Hundred-leaved, the Maiden's Blush, Provence roses of various kinds, and the old-fashioned things known as garden roses, are still good enough to be generally grown; and not the least of their advantages is that they will take care of themselves without much trouble from the gardener. Still there are among the new improvements among these good old kinds, some that are well worth growing by those who can obtain them.

What are called by florists hybrid perpetual roses are of this class. They are called *perpetual* only by comparison with the common summer-blooming kinds. The Hundred-leaved, the Cabbage, and others like this only bloom once, in June; but these hybrid perpetuals (marked H. P. in the Rose Catalogue,) bloom again more or less in the fall, but never as freely as in the early summer time. They bloom, however, more freely when the first crop of flowers are cut off; soon after expansion. If the seeds are suffered to mature, it interferes with the production of fall flowers. This class of roses is very nearly as hardy as that of the common garden roses. In very severe winters they get the tops of the young branches nipped. That is all.

The real perpetual blooming roses are those known to florists as daily roses. These are technically known as Bourbons, Teas, Chinas and Noisettes. When they once flower they keep on continuously till frost comes, and these also the more they are cut the better they bloom. They are a little tender in severe winters, and in some localities will not live out without some protection. But they are as well worth this protection as Dahlias, or other things which every one knows must be taken in. The best way to take care of these roses seems to be to partially bury them in earth. As soon as the frosts of autumn come dig the roses, and take the green leaves and sappy branches off. Then lay the plants slanting on a dry piece of ground, and cover roots and branches with the earth. In spring take out and replant. It is not much trouble; and in this way even the tenderest roses may be grown in any farmer's garden as well as if he had a regular greenhouse in which to keep them during the winter season.

Keeping Old Sheep.

Sheep should never be kept until they lose their teeth; and a very little observation and practice will enable any person to tell their age by the front teeth, and for the benefit of those not posted in this art, we will give a description of the teeth at the different stages of their growth and decline, so that all may learn, as we once heard of a person who went to buy a bunch of sheep, who pronounced them all too old from the fact of having no teeth in their upper front jaw. Perhaps he has learned before this, that they never had.

A full grown sheep has thirty-two teeth—eight incisors on the lower front jaw, and six molars on each side of the upper and lower jaw. The lamb at birth has two incisors passing through the gums. When about a month old, it has eight comparatively short narrow ones. At about a year old, sometimes a little more, the two central or 'lamb teeth' are shed and replaced by broad teeth, until the sheep has eight incisors of second growth, when it is full mouthed, which is at the age of four years.

At six years old the incisors generally begin to diminish in breadth and lose their fan like shape. At seven they become long and narrow, standing about perpendicular with respect to each other, and have lost their round cutting edge, and so continue to diminish until about the age of ten years, when they become loose and begin to drop out. So long as a sheep is healthy it can be fattened, but it is not good policy to keep them until they become too old, as it has a tendency to run down the flock and give it a rakish appearance. Therefore every farmer should look carefully over his flock and select out such s cannot be kept longer with profit.

Critical Time for Colts.

It often happens that in the third year of a colts' life it falls off in condition, stops growing, and becomes mysteriously poor and emaciated. Disease is suspected, various nostrums and absurd specfics for imaginary complaints are administered which fail of effect, and it is only after a lapse of time that a measure of improvement takes place, which, however, leaves the colt permanently injured and with an impaired constitution. At this period of the colt's existence, an important dental change is going on. The central temporary milk nippers, or cutting teeth, in the front of its mouth are shed, and the permanent teeth take their place. If the colt is at grass, it is almost impossible for it to graze, and it suffers partial starvation. This is the whole secret of many a colt's sufferings. The trouble in such cases would be avoided by occasionally examining the mouth, and when the temporary absence of the nippers is observed, to supply cut feed of tender hay, with ground oats, or soft marsh, or cut green fodder. This provision would tide over the necessary occuring period of disability, and prevent the otherwise inevitable falling away and poverty of condition, with its disasterous results.—*New York Tribune.*

Plowing.

C. W. Faginroth, of Madison county, N. Y., after six years' trial recommends all rolling or flat ground to be plowed in large lands of at least ten acres, beginning in the center and turning all the furrows towards that line. In this way the troublesome dead furrow in the centre is avoided, hard ground is left to turn the team on, and the the earth, instead of being heaped up in a ridge, is thrown away from the outside of the field and a ditch left around it. He is in favor of plowing all land deep except very sandy soil and sandy subsoil. Some farmers fail by subsoiling too deep at first, thus bringing up too much new soil. He would subsoil only a few inches the first year and let the loosened soil remain in the bottom of the furrow instead of bringing it up to the surface. But he is a great advocate for underdraining. He says from $20 to $100 are expended in England per acre in underdraining, and the improved productiveness well pays the expense. Statistics prove that the average yield of wheat has been increased by underdraining from 12 bushels to 26 bushels to the acre.

Security of Farming.

Of the many reflections incident to the great calamity which has befallen our city, the comparative safety of farming as an investment must have occurred to every candid mind. Men flattered themselves that to hold real estate well insured in the heart of the city was among the safest of all investments. They felt on that calm and quiet Saturday, as the sun went down, that come what would, they were secure. In a single night their property was swept off by the devouring flames, carrying down the insurance offices in the terrible crash, so that now if they can get on an average fifty per cent. of their insurance they will consider themselves very fortunate.

Nor are those who held stock in the insurance offices any better off. In very many indeed in most of our home offices, the stockholders lost every dollar of their stock, some of the companies have to wind up entirely and others crippled beyond recovery. Probably at least a hundred millions or property of one kind or another was wiped out of existence by that single fire. The farmer is safe from such a sweeping casuality. His gains are slower than those of the merchant but the risks are less and the chances of happiness and peace of mind greater.—Massachusetts *Ploughman.*

How to Wash Woolens.—Use cold, soft water, well lathered with hard soap, and also rub soap on the flannels as they are being washed in the first two waters, but do not rub any soap on them in the third, which is also the last water; but have the water well lathered, the same as the two first; wring the flannels well, and then shake them from all four sides; then hang them out to dry in the sun; but if the weather is cloudy or stormy, dry them in-doors. By adopting this mode of washing flannels, they will be soft, white, and retain their original shape. Colored woolen goods, such as dresses, etc., pick to pieces, then wash them in the same way as white flannels are washed, but in one water only; that must be clean, and only one dress washed in the same water; then wring it out dry; take a clean and dry sheet, and spread out the dress in the sheet, then fold it all up and let it remain two or three hours; by that time the dress will be dry enough to iron. It must be ironed on the wrong side; if washed and ironed in this way, the best cassimere will look as good as new.

How to Clean Petroleum Lamps.—The easiest way to clean off petroleum is to wash with thin milk of lime, which forms an emulsion with the petroleum and removes every trace of it; and by washing a second time with milk of lime and a small quantity of chloride of lime, even the smell may be so completely removed as to render the vessel thus cleansed fit for keeping beverages in. If the milk of lime is used warm, instead of cold, the operation is rendered much shorter. The best time for cleaning them is in the morning, for reasons of safety, if not convenience.

Directions for Washing Mattings and Oil-Cloths.—Matting should never be washed with anything but salt and water—a pint of salt to half a pailful of soft water, moderately warm. Dry quickly with a soft cloth. Twice during the season will probably be sufficient washing for a bedroom, but a room much used will require it somewhat oftener. Oil cloth is ruined by the application of lye-soap, as the lye eats the cloth, and after being washed, it should be wiped perfectly dry, or the dampness will soon rot it. If laid down where the sun will shine on it much, it will be apt to stick fast to the floor, unless paper is laid under it.

A Plea for Book Farming.—Carlyle says: 'Although a man perfects himself by work, much more than by reading, they are a growing kind of men that can wisely combine the two things—wisely, voliently, can do what is laid to their hands in their sphere, and prepare themselves withal for doing other wider things. There is a precious instruction to be got by finding that we were wrong. Let a man try faithfully, manfully to be right, and in spite of his obstinate instincts he will grow daily more and more right.'

Some of our exchanges are warning the farmers against traveling grafters. These vagabonds cut grafts in one orchard no matter what quality of fruit, and then go to the next and put them in as choice varieties, receive their pay, and then pass on, thus swindling everybody who employs them. Our farmers should keep a lookout for such characters.

To Remove Warts.—Simply apply carbolic acid a few times for a few days. There is no pain.

Auctioneer.

ROBERT GOHEEN
AUCTIONEER,
Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

PETER MAYES,
AUCTIONEER,
Will cry all sales entrusted to his care with promptness.
TERMS REASONABLE.
Address Bellefonte, Pa., or call personally at building of Isaac Haupt, near the Railroad depot. 6-14-tf

Executors & Adm'rs Notices.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—The will of John Gardner late of Ferguson twp., having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice.

ELIZA M. GARDNER,
WILSON GARDNER,
ROBERT GARDNER.
12-9

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John S. Swartz, late of Walker township, deceased, were granted to the undersigned April 14, 1874, who requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them at once duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN T. STITZER, Adm'r.
Howard, Pa.
16-6tp

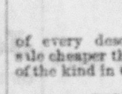
3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED in each county for the Spring and Summer. $150 PER MONTH. Send for circulars which give full particulars. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4t

Miscellaneous.

THE OREAD
OF
Mt. Carroll Seminary,

IS one of the BEST EDUCATIONAL PERIODICALS that comes to our table. As an exponent of one of the first Institutions in the West, it should be in the hands of every family where there is a daughter to educate. Let every one who would select an Institution to patronize, send a three cent stamp and receive a sample copy of the "OREAD" and a large, HANDSOME LITHOGRAPH of the SEMINARY AND GROUNDS free. ADDRESS, PRINCIPAL Mt. CARROLL SEMINARY, CARROLL Co., Ill. 10-1y

PHILADELPHIA
Surgeons' Bandage Institute,
14 NORTH NINTH STREET.



NOTICE, second truss store above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Graduating Pressure Truss has cured rupture of 58 years' standing. Elastic Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Anus Bandages, Suspensories, Crutches, Deformity Instruments. 40 years' experience. Lady attendant. 5-45-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,
FOURTH ST.,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

Furniture.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!
JOHN BRACHBILL,
Manufacturer and dealer in
FURNITURE
Spring St., Bellefonte, Pa.,
HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT
NEW STORE
And has now on hand the best assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will always be found at low prices. v6n10-tf

FURNITURE WAREROOM.
Howard Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,
of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.
UNDERTAKER.
Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Tobacco and Segars.

NATIONAL TOBACCO STORE,
IN BASEMENT OF THE NEW FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
Bellefonte, Pa.,
R. C. CHEESMAN,
PROPRIETOR,
Keeps constantly on hand, the very best assortment of
CHOICE CIGARS,
TOBACCO
of all brands and qualities,
PIPES, SNUFF,
AND ALL KINDS OF SMOKERS' FINDINGS
☞ The proprietor cordially invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call. 6-4-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 6-13-tf

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on north side of Diamond. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment
is a certain and positive cure for
WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING
which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all
EXTERNAL DISEASES
of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,
DR. E. D. TIPPLE,
36 6m Bellefonte, Pa

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST,
BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE,
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on shortnotice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

Insurance.

JOSEPH A. RANKIN, Continues to insure Real and Personal Property in the following Companies, viz: Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Muncy Pa., Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia Pa., German Insurance Company of Erie Pa., Armenia Insurance Company of Pittsburgh Pa., Columbia Insurance Company of Columbia Pa., and National Insurance Company of Hartford City. Office opposite the Presbyterian Church. v-5-no-2-1-y.

Foundries.

MILESBURG FOUNDRY.
CASTINGS AND MACHINERY OF ALL kinds made and fitted up in the best style
Thimble SKEINS
of the last improved style, Wholesale or Retail.
Turbine Water Wheels, Engines, &c.,
made to order. [5-17-1y] M. M. FAXON.

LOGAN FOUNDRY
NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT
BELLEFONTE, PA
It is with pleasure I inform the people Centre and the adjoining counties, that I am now prepared to make
HOUSE CASTINGS,
such as Sash Weights, Cellar Window Grates &c., of all sizes.
Grist & Sawmill Castings, Sled
Soles of all kinds, Plows, Plow Shares. I also manufacture the
IMPROVED WORTZ PLOW.
Also, Egg Stoves, Stove Castings, Oven Doors and Grates, Coal Grates for Pavements, Water Pipes, Wagon Boxes, together with every
VARIETY OF CASTINGS,
kept constantly on hand, or made to order. All orders filled promptly. Give me a call. Don't forget the place, near the Railroad Depot, Bellefonte.
v6n1-1y. GEO. A. BAYARD

W. P. DUNCAN,
BELLEFONTE PA.
FOUNDER & MACHINIST
MANUFACTURER OF
Steam Engines,
HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Mill Machinery.
v5n46-1y,

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!
HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for
WHITE & YELLOW PINE,
OAK
HEMLOCK LUMBER.
Also, for
SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND PALINGS.
W. M. HOLMES,
Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa. 3-47 tf

BELLEFONTE
CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,
(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)
BELLEFONTE
Manufactures and keeps always on hand
WHITE AND YELLOW
PINE FLOORING,
Weather boarding, of various styles,
Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,
and Brackets of all sizes made to order.
Having a
BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER
Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER
Orders from
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solitous of business and guarentees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD.
v1n28-tf.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1st, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Phila.			12.55 p. m
"	"	" Harrisb'g	5.05 p. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	9.20 p. m
"	"	" Emporium	2.15 a. m
"	"	arr. at Buffalo	8.50 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia			10.20 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	3.05 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	7.30 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	8.40 a. m
"	"	Renovo	10.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.20 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia			8.00 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	1.20 p. m
"	"	" Williamsport	6.20 p. m
"	"	arr. at Lock Haven	7.35 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM leaves Harrisb'g			8.25 a. m
"	"	arr. Williamsport	12.55 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EXPRESS leaves Buffalo			3.25 p. m
"	"	" Emporium	9 06 p. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	1.10 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	4.50 a. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	9.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11.20 a. m
"	"	" Renovo	8.40 p. m
"	"	" Lock Haven	9.55 p. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	11.10 p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	3.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Phila.	8.00 a. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven			7.55 a. m
"	"	" Williamsp't	9.30 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	1.50 p. m
"	"	arr. at Philadelphia	5.50 p. m
HARRISBURG ACCOM. leaves Williamsport			6.50 p. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisburg	10.50 p. m
"	"	" Philadelphia	2.50 a. m

Bald Eagle Mail, Eastward, Leaves Lock Haven 12.20 p. m arrives at Williamsport 1.30 p. m.

Bald Eagle Mail westward Leaves Williamsport 1.55 p. m. arrives at Lock Haven 3.10.

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju..	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	5 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown P	7 33	12 21	4 26
Mann's P	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek P	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy P	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive,	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 30 a. m., 1 20 p. m. and 5 15 p. m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 56 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 49 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

F. F. SMITH, Supt.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Mls.	Mail. A.M.	Exp. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	9 20	6 50
East Tyrone	1	9 27	6 57
Bald Eagle	5	9 38	7 07
Hannah	10	9 54	7 21
Port Matilda	14	10 03	7 30
Martha	17	10 13	7 39
Julian	21	10 26	7 51
Unionville	26	10 40	8 05
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	10 50	8 15
Milesburg	31	10 55	8 20
Arrive Bellefonte	33	11 05	8 29
Leave Bellefonte	33	11 14	8 32
Milesburg	31	11 20	8 45
Curtin	34	11 30	8 55
Mount Eagle	37	11 36	9 01
Howard	40	11 45	9 10
Eagleville	44	11 58	9 23
Beech Creek	46	12 05	9 28
Mill Hall	51	12 16	9 41
Flemington	52	12 20	9 47
Lock Haven Intersection	54	12 25	9 50
Arrive Lock Haven	55	12 30	10 00

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 45	3 05	
Lock Haven Intersection	1	9 50	3 10	
Flemington	3	9 55	3 15	
Mill Hall	6	9 59	3 19	
Beech Creek	9	10 12	3 33	
Eagleville	11	10 17	3 38	
Howard	15	10 30	3 51	
Mount Eagle	18	10 39	4 00	
Curtin	21	10 45	4 05	
Milesburg	24	10 55	4 16	
Arrive Bellefonte	26		4 27	
Leave Bellefonte	26		4 30	
Milesburg	28	11 20	4 39	
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 25	4 44	
Unionville	29	11 38	4 57	
Julian	34	11 50	5 09	
Martha	38	12 01	5 20	
Port Matilda	41	12 10	5 28	
Hannah	45	12 19	5 53	
Bald Eagle	50	1 23	5 58	
East Tyrone	54	1 43	6 03	
Arrive Tyrone	55	12 50	6 10	

Insurance.

OLDEST STOCK COMPANY
IN AMERICA!
OVER
THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS
PAID TO SUFFERERS
IN 80 YEARS!!
JNO. I. RANKIN, Ag't.
11-3m BELLEFONTE, PA.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS, an *importen invention*. It retains the Rupture at all times and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and it kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses after Jan. 1st; they slip off too frequently.
5-15-1y-eow

GO TO THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY.

BY E. SHERMAN SMITH.

She stood at the bar of justice,
A creature wan and wild,
In form too small for a woman,
In feature too old for a child,
For a look so worn and pathetic
Was stamped on her pale young face,
It seemed long years of suffering
Must have left that silent trace.

"Your name," said the judge as he eyed her
With kindly look, yet keen,
"Is—Mary McGuire, if you please sir,"
"And you age?"—"I am turned fifteen,"
"Well, Mary"—and then from a paper
He slowly and gravely read—
"You are charged here—I'm sorry to say it—
With stealing three loaves of bread."

"You look not like an offender
And I hope that you can show
The charge to be false. Now, tell me,
Are you guilty of this, or no?"
A passionate burst of weeping
Was at first her sole reply,
But she dried her tears in a moment,
And looked in the judge's eye.

"I will tell you just how it was sir,
My father and mother are dead,
And my little brothers and sisters
Were hungry and asked me for bread.
At first I earned it for them
By working hard all day,
But somehow times were bad, sir,
And the work all fell away.

"I could get no more employment;
The weather was bitter cold,
The young ones cried and shivered—
(Little Johnnie's but four years old)—
So, what was I to do sir?
I am guilty, but do not condemn,
I took—oh was it *stealing*?—
The bread to give to them."

Every man in the court-room—
Gray-beard and thoughtless youth—
Knew, as he looked upon her,
That the prisoner spake the truth,
Out from their pockets came kerchiefs,
Out from their eyes sprung tears,
And out from old faded wallets
Treasures hoarded for years.

The judge's face was a study—
The strangest you ever saw,
As he cleared his throat and murmured
Something about the *law*,
For one so learned in such matters—
So wise in dealing with men,
He seemed, on a simple question,
Sorely puzzled just then.

But no one blamed him or wondered,
When, at last, these words they heard—
"The sentence of this young prisoner
Is, for the present, deferred,"
And no one blamed him or wondered
When he went to her and smiled,
And tenderly led from the court-room,
Himself, the "guilty" child.

Miscellany.

How Cremation will be Conducted.

Sir Henry Thompson, Professor of Clinicar Surgery in Uuiversity College, London, one of the first to favor cremation, is out with a second article pointing out an easy and cheap method of disposing of the dead by the burning of the body. The experiments of Sir Henry Thompson, performed thus far on the lower animals, are as follows:

In a powerful reverberating furnace, a cylindrical vessel seven feet long by six in diameter was heated to a temperature of 2,000 Fahrenheit. Into this polished cylinder, already at a white heat, a body weighing 227 pounds was introduced. During the first few moments, gases were given off abundantly; but by passing through a heated chamber of firebricks, laid lattice fashion, they were rapidly oxidized and neither smoke nor gas escaped from a chimney of the ordinary height. In the course of an hour the process was complete, and the ashes—a refined sublimate without taste or smell, in weight about five pounds were removed.

As an indication of the process in the human subject, the following is suggested:

When death occurs, and the necessary certificate has been given, the body is placed in a light wood shell, then in a suitable out side receptacle preparatory to removal for religious rites or otherwise. After a proper time has elapsed, it is conveyed to the spot where cremation is to be performed. There, nothing need be seen by the last attendant than only placing of the shell within a small compartment, and the closing of the door upon it. It slides down into the heated chamber, and is left there an hour, till the necessary changes have taken place. The ashes are then placed at the disposal of the attendants.

RAYSCRAPS.

A FEMALE balloonatic is going to make an ascension in Allentown.

GEN. SHERIDAN never had a cook stove named after him until this year.

JAMES says the ladies don't seem to give a thought to us fellows who keep away from saloons.

A PRINTER recently made "Be ye therefore steadfast," the text of a minister's sermon, "Be ye there for breakfast."

WHAT is the earliest financial transaction on record? When Pharaoh received a check on the bank of the Red Sea, crossed by 'Moses & Co.'

A NEW ORLEANS reporter was found to have a wife in Vicksburg, another in Natchez, another in Cairo, another in Memphis, and then they stopped counting, and put him in jail.

'THE arrangements of nature are admirable,' exclaimed a young lady, during the late high winds. 'The same wind which disarranges our dress, blows dust in the eyes of would be observerers.'

AN Iowa woman poured hot water down her husband's back to cure the toothache, and the jury held that she was practicing without a license, and sent her to jail for six months.

AT one of the ragged schools in Ireland a clergyman asked the question, 'What is holiness?' A pupil in dirty tattered rags jumped up and said: 'Plaze yer reverence, it is to be clain inside.'

TRUTH.—'Is it a sin, father?' said a belle, to her confessor, 'to listen to men who say I am handsome?' 'Certainly, my child,' replied the abbe; 'you ought never to encourage untruth.'

'HAVE the jury agreed?' asked the sheriff, as he met a court attache on the stairs with a large pitcher in his hands. 'Yes, sir; they agreed to have a gallon of beer, and sent me out for it.'

A KENTUCKY breach of promise suit wherewith forty thousand dollars were claimed, has been settled for thirteen dollars and a mule, which is just about the figure the jury would have returned.

A BOSTON paper wonders why a member of Congress who recently spoke with so much feeling of the 'hay seed in his hair,' and 'oats in his throat,' forgot to complete the diagnosis of the case by alluding to the rye in his stomach.

HERE are a few touching lines from the pen of an ancient poet:

When Pharaoh's daughter, sweetest girl,
Discovered Moses in the rushes,
Across her face she drew a curl
To hide her burning blushes;
For she was all in bathing trim,
And though 'twas but a child,
Yet as he scanned each naked limb.
"The babe looked up and smiled."

THE first locomotive introduced and run in America was upon the Hudson and Delaware railroad in the year 1828. It was called the Stouribridge Lion,' was built in England, and of the most approved pattern. Its ruins are now lying outside of a foundry at Carbondale.

A PERIPATETIC Sunday school talker ended a long story thus: 'And now, my young friends, the names of these two boys were Thomas and Philander. Thomas, I have told you, was a bad boy, and went down—down—down. Philander was a good boy, and went up–up–up. Little children, Philander stands before you?'

IT is related of Dan Rice that when in Detroit he was greeted by a seedy looking chap with 'Is this old Dan?'

'It is,' replied Daniel pleasantly.

'I'm powerful glad to see you; we had an arrival at our house last night and we are going to call him Dan Rice.' Dan's countenance fell ot once, and in a solemn whisper he said: 'I'm sorry, but you are a little too late. I've shaken hands with 48 men this morning who had named babies after me, and my last five dollar bill has gone out. You'd better strike Barnum when he comes.'

THE Prodigal Son was the subject of a sermon in Belchertown, Mass., recently, and was discussed in a graphic and novel manner. The reverend speaker represented him as leaving home arrayed in silk hat, broadcloth coat, kersey-meres, gloves, and boots in the height of Parisian fashion. After a life of unparalleled sin and extravagance, he was descried one cold morning 'out in the middle of a lot on a rock, his silk hat knocked in, broadcloth out at the elbows, French calf boots out at the toes, kid gloves missing, hogs all around him, and he chewing the husks.'

ONE definition of a an Editor: An editor iz a male being whose bizness iz to navigate a nuze paper. He writes editorials, grinds out poetry, inserts deths and weddings, sorts out maneskripts, keeps a waste basket, blows the 'devil,' steals matter, fites other people's battles, sells hiz paper for a dollar and fifty cents a year, takes white beans and apple sass for pay, when he can get it, raizes a large family, works 19 hours out uv every 24, knows no Sunday, gets dammed by everybody, and once in a while whipt by sumboddy, lives poor, dies middle-aged and often broken-hearted, leaves no money, iz rewarded for a life uv toil with a short but free obituary puff in the nuze papers. Exchanges please copy.—*Billings*

Agents Wanted.

WANTED--1000 AGENTS

to sell a new and useful invention for slitting and looping rags, for carpet and cutting button-holes can unite five times the amount of rags in the same length of time than can be done by hand. NO THREAD USED. Any child can use it. It is the greatest novelty of the day. Patented by L. C. Palmer, and will be sent to any one, with instructions for using same, on receipt of $1,50. State and County rights for sale. Great inducements to Agents. Address. L. C. PALMER, & Co,
v5n43-tf Bellefonte, Centre Co, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Boots and Shoes.

JOHN POWERS,

The most fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker in the County.

LATEST STYLES ALWAYS on HAND

Guarantees to sell the Cheapest and best in Centre county.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF

GENTS'

FINE BOOTS & GAITERS,

HIGH STREET,
Opposite BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, Pa
16-6m

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
HIGH St., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.
Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.
5-29-1y

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES!

AT THE

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE

No. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

PRICES LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER SHOE STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

TEA & COFFEE!

Of the finest quality at LOWEST PRICES.

CALL AND SEE US.

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA
6-1-tf.

E. GRAHAM & SON,

Dealers in

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS

Best quality

Buenos Ayres Sole Leather

ALWAYS ON HAND
FRENCH, GERMAN AND COUNTRY KIP AND CALF SKINS.

Call and examine our stock, and be convinced that we are selling better and cheaper stock than any other firm in the county.
E. GRAHAM & SON.
41-6m Bishop St, Bellefonte, Pa.

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.
6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

WHY DO YOU KEEP PORK HOGS OVER WINTER?

Go to Tipton's in Curtin twp., and get grade Essex spring pigs for your fall pork. They will weigh from two to three hundred pounds at eight months of age. Then you have choice pork. Or get a pure Essex and improve your stock. They are probably the purest breed in the country. vol6 no 19-3mo.

THE BEST FACILITIES FOR NICE JOB WORK IN CENTRE COUNTY AT THIS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AGASSIZ MEMORIAL.

TEACHERS' AND PUBILS' FUND

BOSTON, MARCH 10, 1874.

LOUIS AGASSIZ, TEACHER. This was the heading of his simple will; this was his chosen title; and it is well known throughout this country, and in other lands, how much he has done to raise the dignity of the profession, and to improve its methods. His friends, the friends of education, propose to raise a memorial to him, by placing upon a strong and enduring basis the work to which he devoted his life, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, which is at once a collection of natural objects, rivaling the most celebrated collections of the Old World, and a school open to all the teachers of the land.

It is proposed that the teachers and pupils of the whole country take part in this memorial, and that on the birthday of Agassiz, the 28th day of May, 1874, they shall each contribute something however small, to the TEACHERS' AND PUPILS' MEMORIAL FUND, in honor of LOUIS AGASSIZ; the fund to be kept separate, and the income to be applied to the expenses of the Museum.

JOHN EATON,
Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH HENRY,
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH WHITE,
Secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts, Boston.
W. T. HARRIS,
Superintendent Public Schools, St. Louis, Mo.
EDWARD J. LOWELL,
Boston.
JOHN S. BLATHF. RD,
Boston.
JAS. M. BARNWARD,
Treasurer Teachers' and Pupils' Fund, Boston.

All comunications and remittances for the "Teachers' and Pupils' Fund" of the "Agassiz Memorial," may be sent to the Treasurer,
JAS. M. BARNWARD,
Room 4, No. 13 Exchange Street, Boston

The Gem Microscope.

The Gem Microscope is truly an optical wonder. It reveals thousands of unseen wonders and curiosities of God's minute creation; the small worlds teeming with animal life, the little things of nature with which we are surrounded, but which are invisible to the naked eye, the thousand and one curiosities and minute objects with many of which we are familiar, because we have read or heard of them, but which to the unaided vision have remained a sealed book, are brought within the realizing reach of our sight and understanding by the use of the Gem and many wonders entirely new to us are also brought to sight by its use. No article for the same price has ever been offered to the public which combines the essential points of valuable instruction and entertaining refined amusement to so great an extent as this instrument; every family has only to appreciate its merits to become its possessor. It is so low-priced that everybody can have one, and so simple a child can use it. Parents should provide their children with this valuable instructor. This Microscope possesses the great advantage of being used by lamp-light as well as by daylight, and thus affords entertainment after the occupations of the day are laid aside It is safely mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price ($1.50) to any address by THE BEVERLY COMPANY, 973 Wabash Ave., Chicago. See their advertisement elsewhere.

The Photograph Family Record.

The PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD is a work that should find a place in every home in the land. It is an elegant Oil Chromo, Photograph Album and Family Record combined, of the highest finish and of most tasteful design. The subject is allegorical in its nature, there are the scenes representing the four principle periods of life, namely, childhood, youth, manhood and old age; these scenes are ingeniously and prettily grouped together and are surrounded by a handsome frame work of blue, gold and flowers, in which there are eight oval openings or spaces of the proper size for the insertion of ordinary photographs. Under these openings are blank spaces for the autographs, dates of birth, etc., of those whose pictures are intended to be placed above It is a lovely home adornment and a pleasant reminder of the loved ones living and dead. All who have seen it express both pleasure and satisfaction at its beauty and originality of design. The grouping of its figures and the scenery surrounding them are life like and natural. It must be seen to be fully appreciated and understood. Its low price ($1.50) places it within the reach of all. It is mailed, post paid, to any address on receipt of price, by the BEVERLY CO., 973 Wabash Ave. Chicago. See their advertisement in another column.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Piles, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in the admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may by, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two stamps. Also, Dr. Sillsbee's REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular.

Address the Publishers,
CHARLES J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between I. E. Palmer and A. M. Wooster in the Sewing Machine business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all unpaid accounts are left in I. E. Palmer's hands for collection. All persons having accounts against the above firm will please present the same to I. E. Palmer for payment.

I. E. PALMER,
A. M. WOOSTER,
Bellefonte, March 23, 1874.

I beg leave to inform the citizens of this county that I shall continue to sell the Howe Sewing Machine on the most liberal terms. Call and see the new styles, and latest improvements.
I. E. PALMER, Agent, Bellefonte, Pa.
April 1st, 1874. 3t.

For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE.—A two story frame store room, 20 by 58 feet, situated on the point of pike and mill street, in the borough of Milesburgh. Formley owned by W. H. Cook now occupied by J. B. Hahn. For terms of sale call on J. W. Cook, Merchant at Bellefonte.
5-41-tf MRS. M. J. LEVAN.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,
6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

A WIRE MILL AND SPIRAL SPRING FACTORY, together with an excellent

WATER POWER!

ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER! situated on Logan's branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of
CHAS. McCAFFERTY, Owner,
or A. O. Furst, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-8-tf.

Coal, Lime, &c.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE--BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.
CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!
Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v5n34-1y

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.
All orders left with J. P. Gephart, at his office in the Conrad House, or at the Coal Yard, will receive prompt attention.
ALEXANDER & CO.

MUSIC.

La Creme de la Creme.—No. 1. Price 50cts Contains Alpine Horn, by Schirner; Prussian Eagle March, by Voss: Sleep, my child, by Egghard; Cujus Animam, by Herz and La Harpe, by Jungmann. 5 piano pieces, neatly bound, for only.....50cts

La Creme de la Creme.—No. 2 contains The Zither Player, by Lange; La Caprera, by Forbes; Slumber Song, by Heller; Serenade, by Liszt; In the Moonlight, by Reynalds, and the Flash Gallop, by Mora. Six pieces for.....50cts

La Creme de la Creme.—NEW MUSIC—No. 3. Contains the following music: Quatuor for Puritani; Spinning Wheel Polka, by Schmoll; Spring Song, by Mendelssohn; Rosenlied, Oesten, and Pearly Cascade, 5 pieces for.....50cts

Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 76, contains two songs by Hays one by Danks, one by Stewart, Sacred Quartette by Thomas, a Waltz, March, and Mother Goose's Quadrilles. In all, $2,90 worth of music for.....30cts

Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 77, contains two new songs by Hays, one by Breese, one by Pratt, one by Danks, a Sacred Quartette by Thomas, a Four-hand piece, an easy Waltz and Schottisch. Polka, Mazurka and a Quickstep. In all, $3,80 worth of music for.....30cts

Peters' Musical Monthly, No. 78, contains a new song by Danks, one by Cox, one by Hays, one by Walker, and one by Stewart, a Sacred Quartette by Danks, a Trio from Opera of Pauline, an easy Schottisch and Waltz, a Mazurka and a brilliant Schottisch by Kinkel. $3,80 worth of music for.....30cts

MAILED

Old Bachelor's Waltz	Prevot	35
Old Bachelor's Polka	Kinkel	35
"Twilight" Thought. Reverie	Walker	30
Those eyes. Song	Kinkel	30
March of the Pilgrims	Maylath	30
Where has Ida gone? Song & Cho.	Hays	35
Darling, I shall ever love thee. S.&C.	Danks	30
Mother Goose's Quadrilles	Dressler	50
I love you, my Love. Song & Cho.	Hays	35
Softly now the light of day. Hymn.	Oliver	35
Pet Redowa	Mack	25
Lost and Cast Away	POST PAID.	
Song & Cho.	Hays	35
Dance Cuban	Kinkel	40
Don't believe them. Darling	Wellman	40
Good sweet Ham. Comic Song	Stewart	30
Call me your Darling again S.&C	"	35
Go and learn a Trade. Song & Cho.	Hays	35
Katie's sleeping 'neath the Lindens	Hoag	30
In our boat. Morceau de Salon	Wilson	35
Little Sunshine. Song and Cho	Danks	30
Take this Letter to my Mouther	Hays	30
Happy thoughts. Schottisch	Kinkel	30
Norah is Dreaming of you. Song	Pratt	30
Jenny, the Flower of Kildare	Stewart	40
Get up and shut the door. Comic	Hays	35
Fairy Wedding. March	Mack	25
Happy Thoughts. Polka	Mack	25
Toast. Brindisi for Piano	Tonei	40
Pearl of America. Caprice	Kinkel	50

Address, J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.
5-3m

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1y

JNO. D. SOURBECK

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.
Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

CASH PAID FOR HIDES, BY
E. GRAHAM & SON,
5-49-6m Bellefonte, Pa

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.,
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods,

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors, &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.
Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.
He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.
The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Miscellaneous.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved cucumber wood pump, Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.

For sale by dealers and the trade generally Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

Chas. G. Blatchley, Manufact'r,
10 8-m. 506 Commerce St., Phila.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja12'73.1y.

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-29-1y

Blacksmithing.

JACOB SEIBERT,

BLACKSMITH,

REAR OF DUNCAN'S FOUNDRY, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

EVERY description of Blacksmithing done promptly in a workmanlike manner at low price. 5-25-1y

BEELLFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Go to Brachbill's for all kinds of furniture.

——Councilman Wm. Duncan is no cow—ard.

——April came in like a lion, and goes out on first principles.

——Twelve foxes were captured last winter, by George Hubler of Rebersburg.

——"A committee on By-Laws," were the last dying words of the Bellefonte Fish Association.

——Rev. Thomas Reed, P. E., will occupy the pulpit of the M. E. Church, next Sunday evening.

——A careful observer of the weather says we have already had nineteen hours of sunshine this month.

——After all the newspaper talk about cremation, we are of the opinion that it will all end in smoke.

——Our public schools will close with an entertainment in the Court House, on Monday evening, May 11th.

——The recent wet and unfavorable weather has greatly retarded the farmers in their out-door operations.

——The weather must be bothersome to our farmers—we haven't a single new grange to report this week, which is singular.

——Special United States Internal Revenue taxes should be paid before to-morrow evening, or fifty per cent. penalty will be added.

——Rev. W. T. Wylie, the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation, expects to leave Bellefonte about the first of May, for the purpose of taking a two months vacation.

——We think last Saturday was the most disagreeable day we have experienced for a year. It rained and snowed all day at such a furious rate that business on the streets was entirely suspended.

——We learn that some enterprising merchants of Howard, contemplate building a new and commodious warehouse near Howard furnace on the line of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. Is it a grange movement, or is it not?

——The preparations for decoration go bravely on, and if our streets are cleaned up within a week from this date, no fears need be entertained that Bellefonte will not be in proper condition to receive the Knights Templar.

——Those who took advantage of the fine weather two weeks ago, and made garden, had the pleasure of seeing their potatoes, cabbage, onions and "sich" covered up with snow last Saturday.—Not a pleasant sight for those who seek early vegetables.

——Some time ago, Mr. T. B. Rupert, a teacher at Zion, challenged any ungraded school in the county to a spelling match. As nobody dared to accept the challenge, we suppose the head waters of orthography must lay in the region of beautiful Zion.

——The Williamsport *Register* of last week, gives a graphic description of Valentines' iron works, in that city.—Messrs. E. M. and H. C. Valentine, the superintendents of the works, are the right kind of men to be at the head of such an enormous institution.

——All parties desiring to decorate their dwellings for the Knights Templar display, week after next, can procure samples of Masonic flags of the following gentlemen: Jno. T. Johnson, Esq., North Ward; Mr. J. H. Sands, South Ward, and Col. Wm. Shortlidge, West Ward.

——On last Friday week, a thief bored a hole in the door of Sam Charles' Shoe shop, near the Milesburg depot, and managed to force an entrance. He carried off a lot of boots, shoes, calfskin, sole-leather, lasts, awls and about all that was worth taking, amounting to over fifty dollars worth.

——We are glad to notice our fellow-citizen, Harvey Mann, proprietor of the Mann axe works, at Boiling Spring, has so improved in health that he is now attending to business. Mr. Mann is one of our active manufacturers, and we trust he will be blest with good health, as our working classes can ill afford to have such men retire from business at so early an age in life.

A Shameful Custom.—There is a practice too generally prevalent to be speedily abolished, and yet of a nature requiring censure. We refer to the prurient curiosity shown by many attendants at our respective places of worship, whenever the door of the church opens as to whom the incomer is, how their Sunday gear looks, &c. To those who attend church for the purpose of investigating or displaying the fashions of the season, this is doubtless quite agreeable; but there are others who would almost as soon face the bristling bayonets of a savage infantry troop, as to endure the brazen stare of dozens of dry goods investigators, whose eyes must devour every article of apparel belonging to the victims as they pass in review to their seats in the sacred precincts of a place set apart for the worship of Him, to whom the seedy garments of a poor man are as honorable as the broadcloth and satins of the wealthy. Bellefonte is no worse perhaps, in this respect, than thousands of other places; yet we think that if christian men and women would but discountenance and discourage the practice, instead of encouraging it by their own example, the cause of religion would suffer no less and the interests of decorum and true politeness be greatly advanced.

——We are busy printing the premium list in book form for the Centre County Agricultural Society. The fair will be held on the fair grounds in this place on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of Oct. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. There are great inducements offered to farmers and we hope they will take hold in earnest and make the annual exibition a grand success. We will also say in this connection that a few advertisements will be inserted in this book at the following rates, $10,00 for a full page, 6 for a half page and 4 dollars for a quarter page, and as they are to be circulated immediately to the number of five thousand, it affords one of the very best opportunities to farmers having nursery plants, or fancy stock, or seed, or anything else to sell, to advertise them cheaply and extensively and amongst the very class which they desire to reach. Persons wishing to advertise in this book should forward their copy immediately as the book will be finished and ready for distribution within one or two weeks. Advertisements should be addressed to E. T. and R. P. Tuten, Bellefonte, Pa.

——If there are any of our readers who think our fellow-townsmen, Shortlidge & Co., do not drive a live business let them go and see for themselves.—About the middle of the day, the farmers and teams are so thronged there that we have named their place of business the *Farmers' Exchange*. It is conceded by all that they pay the highest prices for grain and good potatoes in cash.—They have recently commenced selling the Cayuga plaster, from York State, ground very finely, ready for use, at $9.50 per ton of 2000 pounds. This plaster was called the Genessee or black plaster, and the farmers who used it years ago, say it was as good as Novia Scotia or white plaster, and are buying this season's supply of Shortlidge & Co., who keep it on hand for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bruises on Furniture.—A friend of ours requests us to inform the afflicted house wives who have had their furniture abused that they can remedy the defect by wetting the part in warm water, then double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak in warm water, and lay it on the place; apply on that a warm, but not hot flat-iron till the moisture be evaporated. If the bruise be not gone, repeat the process. After two or three applications the dent or bruise will be raised to the surface. If the bruise be small, merely soak it with warm water, and hold a red-hot iron near the surface, keeping the surface continually wet, when the bruises will soon disappear.

Messrs. Editors:— Our town is literally infested and over run with an army of worthless dogs, from the huge Newfoundland, mastiff, bull-dog and lean gaunt hound, down to the snarling terrier. They make night hideous with their incessant howling and yelping, and greatly annoy house keepers by invading their yards and gardens, in search of offal and refuse food. A heavy dog tax should be imposed and rigidly enforced, which would soon relieve us of a large number of these pests. In view of the approaching warm season, and the danger to be apprehended from mad dogs, the borough authorities should adopt some measures to abate the nuisance. Strychnine.

Look out for Scalps.—An Act has passed the House of Representatives offering to any person or persons who shall produce the scalps of foxes or wild cats, the sum of two dollars apiece, that is if full grown, and for those less than full grown, the sum of one dollar. The act states that they all shall be killed within any county of this State, and that having the ears thereon, and produced before any justice of the peace in the county where they are killed, and the proper oath being made as to the killing, the holder shall be paid by the Treasurer the sums above mentioned.

——Wall paper, the latest and best styles, and cheap at Brachbill's, on Spring Street.

——Old Ulcers and Chronic Sores yield more quickly to treatment with cosmoline than from any known remedy. Some cases of very long standing have been entirely cured by its use.

——The Rt. Rev. M. A. D'Wolfe Howe, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, will make an official visitation of St. John's Church, Bellefonte, on Monday the 4th day of May. The services will begin at 7½ o'clock.

——Mr. John D. Thompson, of Liberty twp., desires us to say for the benefit of stock raisers, that he is the owner of a splendid bull, (Devonshire.) He will be three years old next month, (May), and weighs 1515 pounds. His color is a deep red.

——On the first Monday of May, our High Constable elect, Charles Garner, Esq., will be inducted into office. We have no doubt the affair will be conducted with all the pomp incident to such occasions. After the inauguration, owners of pigs who are in the habit of turning them out to prey upon their neighbors, will wake up some morning and find that Charley has been around. A word to the wise, &c.

——The other day as the mail train west, on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, was plodding its way with a large number of water-men on board, the newsboy was asked how his business prospered that day? to which he replied, "poor, very poor; the watermen are not drunk enough to buy." Another argument in favor of local option. We are astonished that sober people condescend to buy so much of the trash peddled by news-boys on railroad trains.

——As the borough Council gave notice that they are scarce of funds, we suggest that they assess a tax on dogs. It seems to us that the poorer a man is the more dogs he keeps, which is not an exception in Bellefonte. To use a vulgar expression, we say the town is lousy with dogs. If the owners were required to pay from one to two dollars a year tax, we would get rid of about one-half the worthless curs that infest the streets, yards and kitchens hunting their living.

——It has been agreed by a few members of the Agricultural Society to offer special premiums for the cultivation of Mangel Wurzel as follows:

For the best quarter of an acre	$15
For the second best	10
For the third best	5

Each competator to make immediate application to the undersigned and pay one dollar to the Secretary of Agricultural Society. As the seed should be sown at corn planting time, there is no time to be lost. These roots are of value in feeding stock during the winter, especially milch cows, and as I have raised and fed them successfully, I will be glad to give information on the subject.

Wm. Shortlidge.

——Have you seen the new sto e of Fryberger and Moran next door to Post office? If not, don't fail to go and see what a fine display can be made in a store where groceries are sold exclusively. This is a new store with new goods, and we do not exaggerate in the least, when we say they have the largest and best assortment of goods in their line to be found in this city, and everything so fresh and new. Nobody ever goes by this store without drawing their pocket book, that is if they have one to draw, and if they haven't, they always feel very sorry. Fryberger and Moran have set a very tempting bait before the people, that is a fact. Call and see this new store, also read their advertis m en in another column of th is paper.

——We notice in our exchanges, that there are a set of sharpers continually going through different parts of the State, using all kinds of schemes to get farmers to sign agreements or give recommendations which invariable terminates in a promisory note falling into the hands of some innocent party who compels peyment. No doubt the grange movement will be a great impediment in the way of the operations of these rascals; but even the grangers will have to keep their eyes open, for they will soon find men in their organization who join them for the sole purpose of fleecing fellow members. This character of men get into all secret societies, especially new organizations, and farmers cannot be too particular in this respect. Look out for sharpers.

——We hear on all sides great complaints of hard times. Panic, more money and it is not because the people want to grumble, but it is indeed too true, the times are hard, a panic is upon us with all its depressing consequences, and we would not object to more money, but we do not see much money any more. But we can tell you a thing we do see, it was this. In spite of the panic and hard times we see Emil Josephs & Bro. replenishing their large stock with fifteen thousand dollars worth of new goods. We were surprised but were informed that they were determined to sell them at prices to agree with the times. The goods must be sold and now is the time to buy while they have this large stock to select from, the largest and best that can be found at any place in this city. See there advertisement in another column.

——A meeting of the honorably discharged soldiers of the late war was held in the hall of the Town Council of Bellefonte, on Thursday evening, April 23, for the purpose of making some definite arrangements for the proper reception and entertainment of the Society of the Penna. Reserve Corps, who hold their annual meeting in this place on Thursday the second of June next. At half past seven o'clock the meeting, which was largely attended, was called to order. On motion Maj. R. H. Forster was elected President and Isaac Lytle Secretary. The President, on taking the chair, called attention to the nature and object of the meeting, as he understood it, and requested that Hon. A. G. Curtin, who was present, and President of the Society of the Pa. Reserve Corps, would state for the information of those present, the nature and kind of reception extended the organizations at their former meetings, so as to give some idea of the kind of reception it would be proper for the soldiers of Centre county to extend to their visiting comrades, and as the nature of the occasion might require. The Governor on taking the floor, stated the manner in which they had been received at former meetings of a similar nature, the number of soldiers likely to be present, that it would be necessary to provide accommodations for. He also stated the circumstances under which the Reserve Corps was organized, and the localities from which the several regiments were recruited. On motion of Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, duly seconded, the chair was authorized to appoint nine honorably discharged soldiers as Committee on Invitation, whose duty it should be to extend an invitation to all comrades of the late war. On motion, the chair appointed the following named soldiers a Committee on Resolutions, to report at next regular meeting, viz.: J. A. Beaver, Geo. A. Bayard and R. C. Chees man. Gen. Beaver, on making the last motion, stated in high, eulogistic terms, the valuable service rendered the Nation during the late war by the Reserve Corps, and of the enviable reputation acquired as a gallant body of soldiers, whose bravery and noble daring, in the front, and under the most trying circumstances, was seldom met with in the annals of history; that Gov. Curtin, through whose foresight the Corps was recruited and prepared for active duty, had never received the credit due him, and that to the Corps alone, after the repulse of our army at Bull Run, was the safety of the National Capitol belonging. On motion, adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, May 2nd, at 7½ P. M.

R. H. Foster, Pres't.

Isaac Lytle Sec'y.

An Unfavorable Spring.—The present Spring, thus far, has been one of the most unpleasant and disagreeable that we have experienced for many years—the sky being continually overcast and obscured with heavy, sombre clouds; the temperature bleak and chill, and snow squalls, sleet and rain prevailing alternately, without a single gleam of sunshine to brighten the gloom or gladden the scene. This state of weather has been exceedingly unpropitious and has cast its depressing influences over all. Many hearts are patiently waiting to catch the first glimpse of the soft, peaceful skies of gentle May, with her genial sunshine, balmy zephyrs, blooming trees, opening flowers and other vestal garments.

"Come gentle Spring, ethereal mildness come,
And from the bosom of yon drooping cloud,
While music wakes around, veil'd in a shower
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend."

——On the 1st day of May next, the firm of Valentines & Milliken will expire by limitation. The interest of the heirs of Reuben B. Valentine and M. T. Milliken will cease in the business, and a new firm consisting of Jacob D. Valentine, Robert Valentine, George Valentine and Abram S. Valentine, in the firm name of Valentines & Co., has already been formed, who will carry on the Bellefonte Forges for the ensuing five years. The season has been so wet this Spring, that the iron men are very backward in getting their coalings started. We understand that the demand for Centre county iron is quite limited just now, which we hope will not last very long.

——Marrion Grange, Marrion twp., organized April 21th by Deputy Leonard Rhone, and John H. Barnhert of Logan Grange. The following were elected officers:

Master	I. S. Frain.
Overseer	David Harter.
Lecturer	George I. Hoy.
Steward	Adam Yearick.
Assistant Steward	T. W. Harper.
Chaplain	John I. Hoy.
Treasurer	Andrew Harter.
Secretary	W. W. Lamb.
Gate-Keeper	Henry J. Garbrich.
Ceres	Mrs. S. A. Gross.
Pomona	Mrs. Susan Garbrich.
Flora	Miss L. C. Harper.
Lady Assistant Steward	Miss Lizzie Deitrich.

Sudden Death.—Last Friday, April 24th, Mr. O. P. Foringer, of Curtin twp., went to roll a log from his grain field. He had not been gone long when his wife hearing a noise went to see what was the matter. She found her husband lying on his face on the ground. Turning him over she saw that he was black in the face. She called his sons immediately, but before they could reach him he was dead. Mr. Foringer was 54 years of age and leaves a wife and seven children.

——Unclaimed Letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, April 27, '74.

Mary Ann Adair, Miss Etta Bathurts-2, Geo. Boibe, Miss Cathcart, Miss Bianche Cox, Miss Alice Conds, Wm Carstells, Miss Tamson Eckly, Emanuel Clinefelter, John Fisher, Mrs. Garmandley, John Griffith, Samuel Getig-2, Harvey C. Huey, Mrs. Rachel Harris, Mrs. Hina, Mrs. John Hauscom, Frank C. Howard, Joseph Hasel, James Irwin, J. M. Johnson, A. J. Keller, Miss Maggie Kelley, James Korman, Miss Mollie Moser, Miss Bella Moore, Mrs Amanda Neilson, Malinsbury, John H. Nice, Miss Minnie Parker-2, Henry Puff, Patrick Pearl, Ephriam Smith, James A. Stine, F. Williams.

For Preachers Only.—The Centre County Sabbath School Association will hold its sixth annual meeting in the Presbyterian church at Spring Mills, commencing on Tuesday evening, June 2nd, and closing on the following Wednesday evening.

The officers and members of the association expect the presence and co-operation of all ministers of the Gospel, resident in the county, unless providentially prevented. The work undertaken by our organization is done freely for Christ's sake. One grand object is, to bring all persons, within the limits of the county, under the influence of "the truth as it is in Jesus," with a view to their eternal salvation. There are not less than one hundred and sixty schools in the county. The association aims to encourage and improve not only the large number of union schools existing, but all others of whatever name. Every religious denomination in the county is therefore directly concerned in the operations of the County Sabbath School Association. The future of our churches depends in a very large measure upon these united efforts. An evident responsibility involved in a work of this kind, rests upon those who are the recognized leaders in all Christian enterprises. We therefore reasonably expect that our brethren in the ministry will participate in the exercises of our anniversaries so far as other duties will admit. We deem it unnecessary to extend any pressing invitations to you, dear brethren, to be present at our next annual meeting, June 2nd and 3rd, at Spring Mills. The invitation that comes to you emanates from a higher source, and is of divine authority. "And He said to them, go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."—Mark, 16:15.

By order of the Ex. Com.

R. Chittenden, Cor. Sec'y
Bellefonte, April 23, '74

——We glean the following Items of interest from the last Centre Hall *Reporter*: The rails for the L. C. & S. C. railway were purchased in Pittsburg two weeks ago. Can not President Miller put a little more energy into the railroad, our people are very justly tired of the snail's pace with which it progresses. There was more speed promised and the road might now be completed had it been put through half as fast as promised.

—The Tutens say Brown got out a petition and sent it to Gov. Hartranft, praying him not to appoint Mr. Orvis judge. Orvis was appointed and now we expect to hear Brown read out Hartranft and put him where he put Beaver, Blanchard, Shortlidge, etc.

—Mr. E. B. Rute, of Buffalo twp., Union county, boasts four dun horses, which hitched to his big wagon laden-ed with wheat, he drove to Lewisburg and had the "scene" photographed and wonders whether Centre county folks can beat that.

—The council of the Presbyterian church, Centre Hill charge, sat as a court, in the Ev. church of this place, on Monday last, to try the case of John Shannon, against whom the charge of "falsehood and misrepresentation with intent to defraud," had been brought by parties connected with the Centre Hall Mf'g Co. Dr. Hamill officiated as moderator. The hearing of evidence in the matter commenced at 11 a. m., and closed near midnight, quite a number of witnesses having been heard relative to alleged mismanagement of said establishment under Mr. Jno. Shannon as superintendent, leading to serious losses to certain stockholders of the concern. At the close of the testimony the members of the court respectively submitted their opinions upon the evidence before them, each one declaring the same totally insufficient to sustain the charge brought against the accused, which opinion was also shared by the moderator, Dr. Hamill, whereupon a vote was taken resulting unanimously that the charge against Mr. Shannon was not sustained. The members of the council were William Kerr, Joseph Carson, Philip Kemp and G. L. Goodhart.

Recovered Property.—The heavy freshets of late did some, though little damage to our lumber dealers. Although Elk rose over the Lock walls—a rise of nearly thirty feet—the Boom four miles above stood firm and held over 10,000 logs of fine timber, then lying there. The water, we are told, completely submerged the Boom, yet the stone piers and chains remained intact. Some rafts of logs anchored below the dam and near the mouth of Elk were torn away and swept down the Kanawha. One belonging to Col. P. H. Galligher containing 150 fine logs was recaptured about forty-five miles below here at the mouth of Buffalo creek. Besides these there were many other smaller rafts and loose logs picked up and saved. Had the Boom given way, the loss of the owners would have been considerable, and we accord due praise to the Boom Company.—*Daily Courier.*

The Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men.—The Institution for instructing the Blind in Literature, Music and Handicraft, long since established in Philadelphia, provides for their instruction only, for a limited term of years. Its duty begins and ends there.

There are now in Pennsylvania nearly 2000 blind Persons—and in Philadelphia alone, about 600—a large majority of whom are adults—most of them in indigent circumstances.

But there is no home, asylum or workshop where blind men can find employment in the trades they may have learned. If poor, without means or shelter, and needing a helping hand to superintend his labor and guide him in the purchase and sale of his stock, the chances of his success are nearly hopeless. He is admitted into no workshop of the seeing. His mechanical skill becomes, therefore, unavailing, and the means bestowed on his instruction in useful trades by the liberal provision of the State yields no return.

While a large number, by skill, energy and perseverance, do succeed in the work of their self-support, thus vindicating the true policy of their practical instruction in mechanic arts, there still remain many equally worthy and industriously inclined, who cannot succeed without some systematic aid and supervision adapted to their isolated condition.

The remedy is apparent and the plan simple. It is an organization of workshops, and a home for the homeless blind mechanics, and employment also to those who have homes.

The following resolution unanimously adopted July 3, 1873, by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, twenty-four gentlemen of intelligence and long experience in the education of the blind, and familiar with their condition and need, strongly endorses the object proposed.

Resolved, That this Board regards with great satisfaction the proposed establishment of an industrial institution for teaching useful trades to blind men, and giving employment to those who have already required a knowledge of some handicraft in existing institutions, and we believe that such a home for employing the working Blind is greatly needed, and would save many worthy Blind men from idleness and pauperism.

J. Sergeant Price, Sec'y.

It is proposed as soon as means can be secured, to procure a suitable building and workshop, and proceed at once in the truly charitable work. This will require the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the buildings and furnishing them with the necessary machinery and stock.

William Chapin.

The Board of trustees as incorporated is as follows:

B. B. Comegys, President, Vice-President of the Philadelphia National Bank.

William Chapin, A. M., Vice-President, for 25 years Principal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, and Vice-president of the American Printing House for the Blind.

Levi Knowles, Treasurer, Treasurer of the American Sunday School Union.

Charles D. Norton, Secretary, of Andenried, Norton & Co.

Trustees—Morris Patterson, Manager of Pa. Inst. for the Blind; John E. Cope, Manager of Penna. Inst. for the Blind; Robert Patterson, Treas. of the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; Casper Morris, M. D., Manager of Pa, Inst. for the Blind.

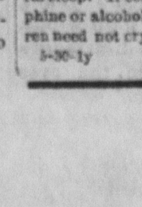
Samuel Agnew, President of Presbyterian Historical Society.

M. L. Hall, (General Agent for American Printing House for the Blind) Financial Agent, Office, 1931 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, to whom all communications may be addressed, or any contribution forwarded

DIED.

On the 13th inst., in Central City, Pa., of consumption, Mrs. Annie, wife of Samuel Pletcher, in the 45th year of her age.

Centaur Liniment



There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lockjaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked-breasts scalds, burns, salt-rheum, earache, &c., &c., upon the human frame, and of strains spavin, galls, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle. They sell as no articles ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles $1 00. J. B. Rose & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

Castoria is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

5-30-1y